Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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GEO. E. BRACKETT, }

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Paring and Burning.

Some forty or fifty years age, the subject of paring and burning the soil and surface of many kinds of soils, especially of stiff clays, excited considerable attention, and was in some sections of the older parts of the country, more or less practiced. In 1821, Major General Bealton, of England, published a little work connected with this subject, which he entitled, "A new system of cultivation without lime, or dung, or summer fallows."

His method varied from the paring and burning, or rather charring the sod, and was principally confined to the roasting or charring stiff clay loams, in kilns constructed cheaply in the fields for this purpose. The system did not obtain much practice in this country, although we know of a few experiments of the kind which resulted very favorably, but on the whole, it was thought to be too slow, and required too much labor for a fast Yankee to follow. The advantages of thus roasting the clay soil, were several. First, it rendered it easily crumbled or pulverized by destroying its peculiar tenacity or mortar-like consistency when moistened. We all know that brick dust cannot again be made into paste or mortar by water, as it would before being burnt. This roasted clay soil was then crumbled easily, and again spread upon the field.

Second, it destroys all insects, all eggs and crysales of insects, as also the seeds of weeds, thereby making cultivation easier and cleaner than it otherwise would be. It should also be observed that Gen. Bealton paid particular attention to pulverizing the soil, as well as the roasted or calcined clay, by plowing and scarifying, and also to draining when necessary, all of which is good practice anywhere. The two latter requisites are still considered necessary in cultivation, but burning or calcining the clay is but little practiced now.

Indeed we have of late heard but little of it or indeed of its kindred practice, paring and burning. And yet, from experiments on about an acre which we tried, quite a number of years since—one-half of which was pared and charred at considerable expense and labor—we are convinced that, when labor can be had at reasonable rates, it is a profitable practice. A communication a month or two ago in the *Country Gentleman*, recalled these things to our mind, and we thought we would indite a paragraph or two upon it, and request any further practical information upon the subject which any of our readers can give us.

In the communication referred to, Mr. W. G. Waring of Center county, Pa., recommends the improvement of the soil by charring. "One of the most permanent and paying improvements that can be made in a garden," he says, "in which the soil is heavy and cloddy, although well drained, is effected by collecting chips, brush, stalks and other vegetable matter, and during the dry weather in autumn, charring it into coal. The heat of this coaling will also clean a quantity of sod, and the sod itself, and all the coaled matter thus produced, will remain for ages light and friable, easy and safe to work in wet or dry weather."

It is well known, especially to those who have ever had any experience in raising crops on a burn, that such charred material absorbs heat more readily and abundantly than common soil would, and thus the crop growing in it, be hastened to maturity much earlier than it otherwise would be. He recommends a very simple mode of charring tenacious soils, of which the following is an abstract. The material should be dry enough to burn readily; brush should be cut or broken up so that it can be packed closely for burning. A shallow trench, about two feet wide and as long as may be necessary, is prepared, and sods dug or plowed up along side and exposed to the sun to dry. When ready to burn, the brush, chips, &c., are packed closely to a height of two feet, leaving openings at the bottom every three or four feet, to admit of firing it at the bottom and middle of the pile. Set the fire early in the morning. As the flames break out, it is checked by applying other sods and clays. Draw the fire to unburnt parts by making openings for draught. When all is charred, collect together and keep for dressing in the spring or summer.

Our Own Paper.

A correspondent writes: "I am now pretty largely interested in farming, and shall now and then seek for such aid through our *Farmer* as will be of interest and advantage to others as well as myself." That's exactly what we wish. The *Farmer* is a medium through which we request all its readers to make themselves heard, to ask questions, and to converse with their fellow farmers about any of those numerous subjects which are constantly presenting themselves in their daily practice. Don't be bashful, or afraid of all speaking at once; we will make room, and try to attend to every case. You have at this season of the year, considerable leisure time, and we want you to spend just a small portion of it in asking and giving—asking for information, replying to others, and giving your experience through our columns. So set about it at once; never mind the style, all we want is the facts and ideas, and we will attend to all secondary matters.

Pleuro Pneumonia.

According to the *Plowman* this disease is not yet thoroughly purged out of Massachusetts. It occurred in a herd of cattle in Northboro', last August, and has recently broken out more violently in the vicinity. The well known losses during the past season are upward of $10,000, while the actual loss is probably three times that amount.

Tannery Manure.

Fresh tan bark is not of any manurial value, yet after years of decay and decomposition it becomes fair vegetable mould. The waste lime from the vats will exert a beneficial effect on any soil which requires lime, or where slaked lime is valuable for an application. Hair is a highly concentrated and valuable manure.

Agricultural Societies.

At the annual meeting of the Lincoln County Society, the following officers were elected for the current year: N. A. Farwell, Rockland, President; Erastus Foote, Wiscasset, Zuinglius Collins, Union, A. Bond, Jefferson, C. C. Morton, Thomaston, and E. R. Kaler, Waldoboro', Vice Presidents; Luther M. Kennedy, Jefferson, Timothy Williams, Rockland, and Wm. F. Storer, Waldoboro, Trustees; C. C. Atwell, Waldoboro, Secretary; Joshua Frye, Damariscotta, Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Sagadahoc County Society, the following officers were chosen:—Solon White, Bowdoinham, President; Freeman Clark, Bath, A. S. Perkins, Topsham, C. J. Gilman, Brunswick, Vice Presidents; Isaac E. Mallett, Topsham, Henry Barron, Harpswell, David Work, Topsham, Augustus F. Cox, Brunswick, David Savage, Woolwich, Executive Committee; Isaac P. Tibbetts, Topsham, Recording Secretary; Samuel F. Dike, Bath, Corresponding Secretary; A. G. Pollard, Topsham, Treasurer. George A. Rogers, Topsham, member of the Board of Agriculture.

At a late special meeting of the Oxford County Society, the members voted to make an assessment of one dollar upon each member to pay the debts of the Society.

At the meeting of the North Kennebec Society, the following officers were chosen: Jos. Percival, Waterville, President; H. Jaquith, Albion, E. W. Cook, Waterville, Vice Presidents; Nathan Perry, Waterville, Josiah Morrill, Waterville, Galen Hoxie, Fairfield, W. E. Drummond, Winslow, Trustees; Daniel R. Wing, Waterville, Secretary and Librarian; I. H. Low, Waterville, Treasurer; E. F. Webb, Waterville, Agent.

The report of the Treasurer shows the debt of the Society to be about $700, with a good prospect that, by the aid of the allowance from the State, it will be immediately reduced to $600.

The convention for filling the vacancy in the Board of Agriculture, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Jos. Percival, made choice of Harrison Jaquith, Esq., of Albion.

If the Secretaries of the different County Societies will forward us a list of the officers of their Societies, as elected for the ensuing year, we will put them upon record.

Department of Agriculture---Monthly Report.

The last Report for 1863 is received. The tables contained in it give statistics in regard to clover and timothy seed, acres in clover, manures, and meteorogical observations for November. The Commissioner dwells at length upon the purpose and character of these reports—their intended improvement—and essential to this is a more extended and more systematic basis for estimates of production; a Census every fifth year; State Censuses considered; Greater cheapness and importance of that by the general government; The future necessity of a Statistical Bureau in the Agricultural Department; The immediate want of power in it to collect statistics pertaining to manufactures and commerce, and of those relative to European crops.

The other subjects referred to and treated briefly are Exports and imports; Prices and uses of lime and plaster; Turning under Clover; The Hog crop; Weights and Measures; Cultivation of flax, &c.

The amount of clover seed raised in Maine in 1863, is 55,365 bushels—ranking the fourth State in amount, produced.

The reports will hereafter be issued only once in two months, commencing with January, 1864. This is rendered necessary that time may be had to prepare the matter. Those of this year will be larger, each containing a leading article on some subject worthy of discussion, and full comments on the tabular matter.

If the Commissioner fully carries out his propositions, these bi-monthly reports will become very valuable and interesting publications. Those issued during the past year contained considerable statistical and other matter, which could not be obtained from any other source, and we hope that they may continue to improve until we can have something of the kind worthy of our country and the source from which it emanates.

Seedless Apples.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the *Farmer* not long since, an article clipped from a "down east" contemporary, in regard to a seedless apple, and of its being the latest curiosity. Mr. Thomas B. Cottle, a near neighbor of mine, has two trees in his orchard which bear seedless apples, and have probably borne such for fifty summers. He says barrels of them have been cut open to ascertain the fact, and none have ever been found having seeds in them. The trees put forth blossoms the same as other apple trees, with the exception of their being somewhat smaller and whiter. I have made some inquiries of Mr. Cottle in regard to the cause of his trees bearing seedless fruit, and he can assign none whatever. He says they bear every year—some years twenty and some years not more than three or four bushels. I will send you some as specimens. The quality is not so good as I should like.

T. S. SMALL.

West Waterville, Jan. 8, 1864.

NOTE. The specimens came to hand in good shape and condition. They are medium or rather small sized, possessing a pungent taste, and a decidedly checkerberry flavor. We have examined them carefully and are willing to admit that they are seedless in reality. The cells are perfectly formed, and close examination shows a minute black speck in each, which are undoubtedly the seeds in embryo, but why they have never enlarged, or reached maturity, we are unable to understand, and hand the subject over to the pomological philosophers.—EDS.

Guinea Wheat Wanted.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you be so kind as to inform me through the columns of your excellent paper, where I can obtain the Guinea wheat. One of my neighbors brought some to this country, (a few quarts,) but it was unfortunately lost. It was highly recommended for fattening hogs, &c. I wish for something to take the place of the Indian or buckwheat, so much used here, for that is very injurious to many. If you will tell us where to get it, and when to sow it, you will much oblige a constant reader and

Sherman, Jan., 1864. SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. We are not acquainted with the kind of wheat mentioned by our correspondent, neither can we tell where it can be obtained, if there is such a variety. We give place to the query, and perhaps some of our readers may know something in regard to it; if so they will please to make it public for the public good.—EDS.

Diseased Calf---Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I had a calf dropped last February, that grew finely for six weeks, when the cow had a touch of the garget and the calf refused to suck for two days. I gave the cow some salt petre—she got well and the calf grew finely till May, when the calf began to bleat, and continued to do so through the season. It would be puffed up every night. About the middle of December I inserted a knife into her side four inches from her hip, and the same distance from her back bone, and let the wind out. Then I made a tube four inches long and put in; that answerd well until it began to matterate. Now if you can give me any information in regard to the disease, and what will remove the cause, you will oblige a subscriber. J. C. FARNUM.

NOTE. We think that, in all probability, could our friend take a peep into his diseased calf, he would find an organic disease in some part of the digestive apparatus. We have examined two that died the past season with symptoms like those he describes. One of them had a schirous condition of the stomach. The other had disease in the lower part of the bowels involving the bladder. We cannot prescribe very decidedly for his patient, and think it one of those cases where a cure would be very difficult, if indeed possible. If it be a mere derangement of the stomach, occasional doses of finely pulverized charcoal and hay, soaked occasionally in a solution of glaubers or epsom salts, may do good.—EDS.

New Agricultural Publication.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Maryland *Farmer and Mechanic*, published at Baltimore monthly, at $1.50 a year. It occupies the place of the *Farmer*, and the *Rural Register*, both now defunct, and has a wide field for usefulness, and a fair chance to gain a respectable circulation. We wish it success.

ANOTHER BIG PIG. Mr. Daniel Horn, of Alfred, lately butchered a hog seventeen months old, which weighed 718 pounds. Maine is ahead.

Wm. Achorn of Waldoboro', killed a pig nine months and ten days old, which weighed 447 pounds, and G. W. Gleason of same town, killed one eight months old, weighing 347 pounds.

Warts on Horses.

Mr. J. S. Bailey, of Whitefield, recommends the use of Blue Vitriol for the cure of warts on horses. Dissolve a piece of vitriol of the size of a walnut in a half pint of water and apply the solution to the diseased parts with a brush or sponge. He has tried the remedy with entire success.

FAT SHEEP. A Vermont farmer recently killed a three year old ewe sheep, of the Leicester breed, that yielded fifty pounds of tried tallow. It is said the fat was three inches thick on the ribs.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Trip Through Aroostook---No. 1.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If there are readers of the *Farmer* who have not been *up east* beyond the Penobscot river, perhaps some of the peculiarities or novelties of this vast farming and lumbering territory may interest them—while those who are already posted in the geography and habits of the pioneers of Aroostook, may find in my hasty pencilings by the way some familiar marks.

While the traveller is on the road from Bangor to Mattawamkeag, he will often meet the "train" bound to or from Aroostook, heavily laden with supplies for the lumbering woods, or bound down with oats and cedar shingles. These numerous "trains," propelled by from four to six horse-power, will often keep the road so closely that outsiders with a one-horse team must keep "off the track." The activity at the numerous taverns on the rout, each of which reminds one of a small depot, quickly shows the amount of transportation over the long road to Houlton and the interior of Aroostook.

To transport a load of two to four tons over the hills, through mud or snow drifts, requires men and horses of strength and courage. A "tag-sled" with a light load is now often attached to the main load, and detached at the foot of the hard hills, the team going up with the main load and then back for the "tag," instead of unloading a part, or doubling as formerly. A trip up with one of these Aroostook loads would be likely to make some in favor of the petitioners of the "Aroostook Railroad."

In giving a rapid sketch of a rambling route through the county, I will start at Molunkus, or the "Mouth of the road," where the east fork or Military road leads to Houlton and the north fork to Patten, Ashland, &c. There is but little of interest through the forest and thinly settled road to "Happy Corner," and thence down to Bancroft Mills, a good chance for business, with water power at the confluence of the Baskahegan with the Mattawamkeag. Here I met with specimens of a *wolfish* transaction—six dead sheep were lying in the yard where the wolves had killed them a few hours previous, while two more were badly wounded. They were bled as nicely as they could have been by the most expert butcher, the blood having been sucked from an orifice the size of one's finger, made just below the jaws and all so nearly in the same spot as to show that wolves understood venesection as well as some who use edged tools. I was told that eighteen sheep were killed near the same spot by wolves last fall.. Weston is one of the oldest towns in Aroostook, forming the south-east corner of the county, and bordering on Grand Lake, one of the chain of Schodiac lakes, the source of the St. Croix. The scenery here is fine. There are some large, well cultivated farms and good orchards here. Those who imagine that apples will not grow in Aroostook, can find as high flavored seedlings here as Kennebec often produces. At Orient and Amity, farther up on the Calais road, are more thrifty orchards; at the latter place is the well known orchard and nursery of the late Mr. Walton, now managed by his widow, who shows her zeal in the profession by her works. At Hayden and Linneus, the farms, buildings and thriving young orchards, give evidence of good soil and progressive farmers. S. N. T.

Linneus, Jan. 8, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Poison.

I was surprised on receiving the last number of the *Farmer* to see a receipt for making apple butter, which I suppose to be editorial, in which the writer says he uses a copper bottom boiler. Now he cannot be ignorant of the fact that a poisonous salt—malate of copper—is formed; so he must think human health and life of very little importance. Why do not we live as long as did our forefathers in the days of Methuselah? Because we have become physically degenerated. Is not this degeneration partially owing to improper food, or am I altogether in the wrong, and poisons in moderate quantities not injurious at all? If I am in the right, then it is a subject of vital importance to present and future generations *ad infinitum*. And we should have legislation on the subject, and the making of utensils for culinary purposes of poisonous metals, painting of pails with mineral paints, &c., prohibited.

READER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Economical Hints.

SAVE YOUR OLD FILES AND RASPS. Old files and rasps may be made nearly equal to new ones. First boil them in soap, ley or a mixture of slaked lime and soda in water. This done, wash them in water, and directly throw them into a vessel full of diluted sulphuric acid, formed of one part acid and six parts water; let them remain here for some time, the exact period being easily found by taking out a file, observing whether the nicks appear sharp or not; as soon as the sharpening is effected, the files must be taken out and washed in another vessel containing a solution of soda, about an ounce of soda to a pail of water.

A VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. Take one pound of the best Java coffee, properly roasted and ground, half pound rock rose leaves, four ounces of nice calabria licorice root, and four ounces of dried dandelion flowers, all bruised or ground and mixed well with the coffee. This medicinal coffee must be bottled and kept air tight. For use it is to prepared the same as common coffee. If the rock rose leaves cannot be obtained easily, (as most all druggists keep them) chickory root may be used instead, and dandelion root for the flowers.

SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA. Take equal parts of either green or black tea, and rock rose leaves picked from the stems and stalks, mixed well, and prepare for use same as common tea. This is a very valuable and healthy drink for all—more especially for the sick and feeble—as it gives new life and vigor, purifies the blood and assists other remedies in restoring the sick and afflicted.

ICE CREAM. For one quart of new milk, take the white of four eggs, beat well, mix them with one pound of white sugar, and pour in the white of the eggs and milk, and stir well, and put them into the freezer. Flavor with lemon or anything you choose.

TICKS ON SHEEP. I saw in the *Farmer* an inquiry how to destroy ticks on sheep. I would say, take good fine glazed gunpowder, open the wool along the back and sprinkle about a thimble full of it to each sheep; the oil in the wool will dissolve the powder and eradicate the ticks.

M. GREENOUGH.

North Edgecomb, Jan. 13, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Somerset Beeves and Porkers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The town of Fairfield, Somerset county, still holds her well earned reputation for raising fine beeves and porkers for home consumption, to say nothing of our fine horses and oxen for market, our flocks of sheep, our wool, butter and cheese, hay, potatoes, barley, &c. Farming, as conducted here, still pays as in other days, notwithstanding the great drain made upon our young men for the war.

I send you the weights of a few of the cattle and swine slaughtered in town the present winter, the whole, with the exception of one swine and two cattle, having been slaughtered in the immediate vicinity of Fairfield Meeting House.

CATTLE.

Samuel Hoxie, 1 two-year-old heifer,	850 lbs.
Alfred E. Lawrence, 1 cow,	850 lbs.
Harrison & Albert Toby, 1 cow,	910 lbs.
Aaron Hoxie, 1 cow,	930 lbs.
Seth Holway, 1 cow,	776 lbs.
Timothy Lander & Charles Burgess, 1 cow,	884 lbs.
Elward Jone, 1 cow,	891 lbs.
Edward J. Fuller, 1 cow,	880 lbs.

Abel Hoxie sold a splendid five-year-old ox, measuring eight feet six inches, to Daniel Wells for the sum of two hundred dollars.

SWINE.

Capt. James Lawrence, 15 mos. 2 weeks,	547 lbs.
Andrew Archer, 15 mos. 1 week,	540 lbs.
Watson & Wm. Jones, 18 mos.	566 lbs.
Charles A. Morrill, two, (age not given)	510, 530 lbs.
Allen Jones, 18 mos.	480 lbs.
William Nowell, 18 mos.	514 lbs.
Eleazer N. Fuller, 8 mos. 2 weeks,	375 lbs.

ANDREW ARCHER.

Fairfield, Jan. 9, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Meteorological.

Abstract of Meteorological observations made at Linneus during the month of December, 1863:

Thermometer. Monthly mean temperature, 15.49°; highest degree, 14th, 40°; lowest, 11th, —16°; monthly range, 56°.

Clouds. Monthly mean amount of cloud, 6.1 tenths; overcast days, ten, 4th, 5th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 29th.

Winds. Direction of prevailing winds with date: N., 23d, 24th, and 28th; N. E., 18th and 29th; S. E., 9th, 13th and 14th; S., 8th and 11th; S. W., 4th, 12th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 38th, and 6th; W., 2d, 3d, 5th, 15th and 19th; N. W., 1st, 7th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d 31st. Prevailing, N. W.

Storms. Days rain fell, five: 4th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 18th; amount of rain for the month, 2 2 inches. Days snow fell, eight, 1st, 2d, 9th, 10th, 12th, 18th, 23d, 29th and 31st; amount of snow for the month, 13.6 inches.

A. G. YOUNG.

Lin neus, Jan. 7, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Lame Colt---Remedy Wanted.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a colt eight months old, which is lame between the fet-lock joint and the hoof. The parts are slightly swelled, and the hoof appears a little larger than the other. It is in the hind leg, and troubles the colt to get up and appears to hurt, as after he is up he goes quite lame for a short time, but soon minds very little about it. There is no swelling above the fetlock. What is the best remedy to apply for a cure? I think it was sprained about two months since. The colt now weighs 500 lbs. He was sired by Hiram Drew, from a sound mare, 14 years old, that I have owned since she was three years old. I have another colt from another mare, by same horse, seven months old, weight 440 lbs. What is the best feed for them, for growth and development? To make the best horses, should they be fed low, on the floor, or high? If some of your readers will inform me through your paper, they will greatly oblige

Rockland, Jan. 11, 1864. T. P. L.

For the Maine Farmer.

Is Burnt Land Safe for Raising Beans?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have fifteen or twenty acres of fine clayey loam newly burnt and in fine order, that I should like to plant to beans, if the risk of obtaining a crop is not greater than if it was planted with corn, or sown with wheat or rye. Will some of the farmers in Aroostook or any others of the many readers of the *Farmer*, give their experience as to beans, on such lands. It may be of interest to others as well as myself.

Yours, WM. BUXTON.

North Yarmouth, Jan. 8, 1864.

Indian Pudding.

Take six tablespoonfuls of Indial meal—and stir in sufficient molasses to moisten it thoroughly; then pour one quart of boiling milk to this, pouring a little at a time and straining it until there are no lumps left. Add three tablespoonfuls of flour, wet in a little cold milk; one teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of cinnamon or allspice. Bake two hours.

Solvent for old Putty and Paint.

Soft soap mixed with solution of potash or caustic soda, or pearl-ash and slaked lime, mixed with sufficient water to form a paste. Either of these laid on with an old brush or rag, and left for some hours, will render it easily removable.

HEAVY TURKEY. A Massachusetts farmer has raised a turkey which weighed 34 pounds live weight, and 28 pounds dressed.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Potatoes.

Our readers will be interested in the following description and history of the leading varieties of potatoes.

PEACH-BLOW. This large round potato originated about the year 1851 or 1852, in Saratoga county, State of New York. It has a yellowish white skin, with large and pretty numerous eyes or buds of a rich red color, resembling the color of the blossoms of the peach tree. And its productiveness, handsome size and appearance, and good eating qualities, soon made it very popular, for its white flesh, when cooked, is very dry, mealy and pleasant flavored, but not equal in quality to either the old "Carter potato" of the New England States, or the old "Mercer potato" of Pennsylvania, or that of the Prince Albert or White Napoleon. The peach-blow is also a quite late-ripening potato, even when planted very early, and likewise when not fully ripened liable to rot badly through the winter; and for these reasons it is not so popular now as it was a few years ago.

PRINCE ALBERT OR WHITE NAPOLEON. This is a large and very handsome, white and smooth-skined, and white-fleshed potato, as many of its tubers are from *eight to ten and a half inches* long, and of a flattish or hand-like shape or form. It has a very few eyes, and those are so small and near the surface of the flesh, that this new potato closely resembles both in form and appearance our best specimens of the sweet potato, so much so indeed, that my Prince Alberts have been called sweet potatoes, on first view, by those who were unacquainted with this new variety. So its stems and tops are so small that it admits of closer planting than most other sorts. So it is also a very productive and hardy potato, as it yields more to the acre, and is less subject to rot than almost any of our potatoes. It is, moreover, a very early ripening potato. If planted as late as the 1st of June, they will still ripen as early as most of our other varieties, and when planted early in the spring they will ripen much earlier than most other potatoes, and so form an excellent potato for summer use. But they should be planted deeper in the ground than most other potatoes, as they are otherwise, apt to grow up out of the ground, and get sunburnt in consequence of their nearness to the surface of the ground. And their great size also makes it easier to dig them up than most other varieties. And their flesh, when cooked, is very white, mealy, dry and fine-grained, and superior in flavor to the peach-blow, and fully equal to the best "Mercers" that the market can afford. They actually approach meal or flour more nearly than any potato that I have ever seen, and have only this one draw-back or objection, to wit, that they become too soft and watery towards spring to make a good spring potato.

DAVIS SEEDLING. This potato originated with Mr. —— Davis, of the State of Massachusetts. It is a large, roundish, smooth and reddish skinned potato, and its flesh is nearly white, only having a very slight yellowish tinge. But it has a good many eyes that are pretty deeply imbedded in its flesh. I have grown it upon my grounds in 1861, 1862 and 1863, and find it very productive and hardy. It also grows well on all kinds of soil, and keeps perfectly fresh until late in the ensuing spring, and so forms a very desirable variety for home consumption, and for late marketing. And it has, for this reason, when sent to our Northern city markets, late in the season, often commanded more than double as much per bushel as any other potato. It is also an early-ripening pototo, as it ripens as early as most of our early potatoes, and equals most of them in excellence or quality. And hence it is a popular new variety that bids fair to supplant most of our fine older but less productive sorts, such as the Carter, Mercer, &c.

GARNET CHILI. This is a mealy and white-fleshed potato, of good and even size and surpassing beauty of appearance and nearly equal to the Prince Albert in point of quality. It is also a very hardy and productive variety, but it needs early planting to ripen it, and then it will keep remarkably well.

JACKSON WHITE. This is a white-skinned and white-fleshed potato. It is productive, and its earliness of ripening and superior flavor make it occupy, in our New England States, the same place that the Kidney and White Mercer potato here in Pennsylvania. I obtained this potato from a friend of mine who visited Massachusetts on business in the autumn of 1860, but as it did not succeed well with me, from some cause or other, I have discontinued growing it. It may be proper for me to say here, in this connection, that I have never had the White Mexican, Colebrook Seedling and Garnet Chili potatoes, and only speak of them from reputation.

And now let me describe three of our most famous *old* varieties of potatoes—so that your readers may have their attention turned at once to our best potatoes, both old and new, and so be able to provide themselves with choice seeds for our ensuing spring planting.

CARTER. This is a very superior white-skinned and white-fleshed potato for table use. But it is very liable to rot in the ground, after being dug and stored away. So it is a late ripener and withal a poor yielder. And hence it is rapidly giving way, in our New England States, to our hardier and more productive varieties of the potato, such as the Prince Albert, Colebrook Seedling, Davis Seedling, White Mexican, &c.

WHITE MERCER. The Mercer potato of Pennsylvania is also a very superior white-skinned and white-fleshed table-potato. It is much handsomer than the Carter potato, if I had the true Carter given me, and differs from it, mainly in this, that the Mercer is an early ripener, while the Carter is a late ripener. The Mercer is a medium-sized potato, remarkable for the whiteness and mealiness of its flesh, and the fineness of its texture. And hence it has long been quite a favorite in our Middle and Western States, where it had commanded, and in some places still commands a higher price in the market than any other potato. But, as our Mercer is a poor yielder, and is also pretty liable to rot, it has also given way, and in many parts of our own and of other States, to the hardier and more productive new varieties of potatoes just described.

BLACK POTATO. The *Black potato*, I never heard any other name for it, so called after the color of its skin, is a large round potato, resembling a large ball, with a thick, coarse and rough black or blackish skin. But it has a beautiful white flesh, which, on being boiled, forms a very dry, mealy and superior fine-grained dish for table use. It is very productive, and also very hardy, a most excellent keeper, and so makes a superior potato for winter and spring use, for it is a potato that greatly deceives in its exterior looks.

Yams.

The yam is a species of sweet potato, and is extensively grown in the South. It grows much larger than the common sweet potato, which is here called the Spanish potato, and is much sweeter. They often grow to weigh five pounds and sometimes more. They do not become sweet until they are fully matured, and usually not until they are dug. They then become very sweet; so much so that when baked small drops of molasses will be scattered over the surface. They are delicious, and are regarded as very healthy and nutritious food. The manner of growing is as follows:—Early in the spring a bed is prepared, and the yams are spread over it, but carefully laid so that they will not touch each other, and covered about three inches deep. When they have grown till the vine is three or four inches long, and after a rain, the ground is prepared by throwing it up into ridges. The slips are then carefully drawn from the yam, and set in the ridges about ten inches apart, where they will take root and grow. In about two weeks another crop of vines will have grown in the bed, which can again be drawn, and this can be repeated four or five times. In the mean time, the vines first set will have grown two or three feet, which can be cut off and set out, and will do as well as the slips drawn from the bed, and some think better. They are cultivated with the plow and hoe. When the vines are fully grown, on a rich sandy soil, they cover the ground like a mat. They vary much in the yield, which is owing, in a great measure, to the seasons. Two hundred bushels to the acre is a fair yield.

The Effect of Cold Weather on Cream.

Judging from the management of the dairies of many of our farmers, and also in many of the larger ones, where the butter is the chief object, the managers seem little to understand the effect of a low temperature upon the raising of the cream, or at least they do not arrange their milk so as to obtain the greatest amount of cream. There are several conditions which do much to modify the quantity of cream which may be derived from any given quantity of milk; the fatty matter which afterward composes the butter is held in suspension by the water of the milk, and hence, when standing in the udder of the cow the best and most rich portions rise to the surface, and consequently are last drawn. By the common mode of milking, the poorer and richer portions of the milk become mixed together, and the separation of the cream is made far more difficult and slow. In most of the large English dairies, and in some of the best ordered in this country, it is the rule to divide each cow's milk into two portions at the time of milking, and these two portions are kept entirely separate until the cream is all raised, when it is sometimes mixed, but oftener kept separate altogether. In some of the large dairies of Devonshire, each milker has three buckets, and divides each cow's milk into three portions, which with their cream are kept entirely separate. It has been stated by eminent English dairymen that if the first two thirds of the cow's milk is kept separate from the remainder, at least ten per cent. more cream may be obtained. Those who make butter can calculate whether this will pay for the extra labor which is incurred.

Another mistake very often made is that of putting too much milk in the pans; experiment has proven that if we take two equal quantities of milk and place one in pans to the depth of six inches, and the other to the depth of only two and one-half inches, the latter will yield from seven to eight per cent. more cream than the former. This is the case more particularly in cold and damp weather, and at this time the mistake is most commonly committed.

The temperature of the surrounding air has also a great effect upon the time required for the raising of all the cream; experiment has demonstrated that the process is more rapid in warm than in cold weather. With the thermometer at

80 degrees, all the cream will raise in 10 hours.					
77	"	"	"	12	"
68	"	"	"	18	"
55	"	"	"	24	"
50	"	"	"	36	"
45	"	"	"	42	"

Sprengle found that if the milk was kept at a temperature as low as 37°, but little cream would raise in three weeks.

In order to avoid the trouble of keeping the cream at the proper temperature, it is customary in some dairies to churn the whole milk. The advantages claimed by those who follow this plan may be briefly stated thus: The proper temperature can be readily obtained both in summer and in winter; five per cent. more butter can be obtained from the same milk; the butter is not only of the best quality while fresh, but if properly managed will keep much better.

This plan would not work so well in the neighborhood of a good market for skim milk, but when cheese is an object, there would be little or no difference, for the buttermilk will make as good a cheese as skim milk.

In summer it is difficult to reduce the temperature of the cream as low as 55°, but the whole milk need only be reduced to 65°, to which most cellars, without any difficulty, reduce it.

In Brittany, the milk of the previous evening is mixed with the morning's milk, and after standing a few hours, the whole is churned, and is said to produce a larger amount of butter, of a better quality, and will keep longer.—*Ger. Tel.*

Improvement of Soil by Charring.

One of the most permanent and paying improvements that can be made to a garden, in which the soil is heavy and cloddy, although well drained, is effected by collecting chips, brush, stalks, and other vegetable matter, and, during the dry weather of autumn, charring it into coal. The heat of this coaling will also clear a quantity of sod and the sod itself, and all the coaled matter thus produced, will remain for ages light and friable, easy and safe to work in wet or dry weather.

Another advantage resulting from this simple process of amendment, is that the light-colored clay becomes dark, absorbing heat, and advancing plants fully two weeks earlier than the un-ameliorated soil.

Another important advantage is that the charring destroys from the soil, for the season, all the minute, predaceous, scarcely suspected, insects which destroy so large a proportion of our cultivated crops. The seeds and roots of weeds are also effectively destroyed.

Another is that the mellowed earth never compacts with rains, and the needed air is constantly admitted, without a constant necessity for hoeing.

The carbonized matter at the open surface, absorbs the gases which nutrify plants, much more freely than the unporous clay, and the rains carry down to the roots rich supplies of carbonic acid and ammonia; these impart the luxuriance of color and the rich foliage which always follow the use of a charred dressing. Vegetables are more tender and succulent and sweeter. A handful of charred stuff applied over a clump of flowers, bulbs, or bedding plants, brings out color and growth "like a charm."

Some soils are not benefitted. Perhaps in some cases unfavorable chemical changes are induced by the heat; in others, favorable ones. So far as texture of soil is concerned, a ready test of the adaption of the process is made by putting a handful of the soil into a small pot or pan which can be covered closely, and placing it in a fire until charred through. It will surprise many a one who has never made the experiment, to find a lump of tough, clayey subsoil, apparently devoid of vegetable matter, after a short roasting changed in color to nearly black, and so permanently friable that a mire or paste cannot be made out of it.

The process of charring requires more of time and watchfulness than of skill. If the fire passes into the heat of flame, it will consume the coal and leave nothing but valueless brick-red earth, and a little ashes. Some other job should be on hand within view of the charring-pit, so that a constant eye can be kept on it for a day or two.

The material should be dry enough to burn readily; brush should be cut or broken up, so that it can be packed closely for burning. A shallow trench about two feet wide, and as long as may be necessary, is prepared, and sods are dug or plowed up alongside, and exposed to the sun to dry. When ready to burn, the brush, chips, &c., are packed in closely to a height of about three or four feet, to admit of firing it near the bottom and middle of the pile. Sods are laid over the heap, leaving only openings for draught. Set the fire early in the morning. As the flame breaks out, it is checked and stopped by applying other sods and clay, and the fire is drawn towards unburnt parts of the pile, by making openings there for draught. When all is charred, the heap may be pulled apart to cool, and unburnt sticks can be heaped together with some coals, and covered until charred.

Keep the material thus prepared, for use in the spring as a surface dressing.—W. G. WARING in *Country Gent.*

Horse Diseases---Remedies.

Colic and Inflamation of the Bowels, are two very common diseases, often confounded together. With colic the pulse is natural, not fifty a minute, the animal often rolls, the disease intermits, and there is usually not much fever. With inflammation there is much fever, the pulse sometimes rising to nearly a hundred a minute, the attack is gradual, and the disease does not intermit.

For Colic—If from badly digested food, give a pint or more of a solution of saleratus; or a mixture of half a pound or upwards of fresh powdered charcoal with thrice its bulk of water, is still safer. Spasmodic colic may be treated with the charcoal internally, and brisk friction externally, and a quart of peppermint tea with a spoonful of powdered cinnamon may be given. Ginger tea is also useful.

For Inflammation of the Bowels—This is a difficult disease to cure, and horses generally are killed by the amount of irritating medicines administered, which only add to the disease, such as whiskey, gin and molasses, salts, castor oil, gunpowder, &c., &c. Give a drink of slippery elm every hour, to allay irritation—keep the animal quiet—let him have but little food, and let that be weak gruel. Avoid bleeding.

Scours or Diarrhœa—Sometimes this arises from irritating matter, in which case it must not be checked too soon. When it proceeds from exposure after over exertion, let all the drink the animal takes be slippery elm water, with occasional doses of a spoonful of charcoal. The food should be dry. Raspberry leaf tea is a good drink after the symptoms begin to subside. In severe cases, 20 or 30 grains of kind may be given in a quart of thin flour gruel, twice a day.

Cold or Catarrh—This is a common and well known disease. Medicines generally are of little use, except to allay attending symptoms. Good nursing and careful management are best, avoiding any exciting cause calculated to increase the disease, or retard the gradual cure that nature commonly effects. If followed or accompanied by a hard cough, green food should be given—if in winter, turnips or ruta bagas with warm wet meal are useful. A moderate feeding of fresh apples two or three times a day operates as an expectorant and relieves the cough.

Heaves—When a horse is fed on musty hay, and his cough begins to assume symptoms of heaves immediately procure good hay if possible, or else cut the hay fine and always feed it wet, to which add a spoonful of ginger daily until the symptoms disappear. A horse which has the heaves once established, cannot be cured, but the disease may be kept so latent as to be of no inconvenience, by always feeding wet chopped food.

Scratches—(A cutaneous and troublesome disease just above the hoof.) Keep the affected parts clean, by washing with soap and water, and then apply a solution of chloride of lime.

Distemper or Horse Ail—(attended with thickened discharges from the nose, and sore throat, often a tumor under the jaws, and weakness) Rub and curry often to promote warmth and circulation, keep warm and comfortable, and if the animal refuses to eat, withhold all drink, but place before him warm mashes which he will swallow when he finds his water is not given. He will often eat wet hay, slightly salted, if given him morsel after morsel by the hand. Scraped carrots are excellent. The principal object is to keep up his strength and flesh until the disease runs its course. A seton is often advisable, diverting the disease.—*Annual Register.*

A Farmer with 60,000 Acres.

By the following it will be seen that farming

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

2.25 per annum, or $2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

☞ Mr. H. P. Weeks will visit our subscribers in Knox County during the month of January.

Mr. S. N. Taber is now canvassing the County of Aroostook.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now engaged in canvassing Androscoggin County.

Mr. V. Darling is now engaged in calling upon subscribers in Somerset County.

Mr. Warren Fuller will call upon subscribers in the towns of Hartland, St. Albans and Pittsfield.

Talk About the Weather.

The most fruitful theme for talk, and guesses and uncertain surmises, is the weather, because it is so uncertain in itself. Its condition at the present moment, and what of it has passed, is only certain. Prognostications in regard to its future, are mere guesses, founded sometimes upon appearances, and sometimes upon the hopes and fears of the guesser himself. And yet is it reasonable to suppose that the Almighty, who has created everything according to wisdom and system, and rules and brings to pass occurrences in the natural world in accordance with definite laws, has left this very important fact of nature wholly to blind chance? Undoubtedly the laws which govern the weather are as definite and as exact as those which govern all other proceedings of the natural world, and follow the principles of cause and effect as closely as in any other department. Our ignorance of them produces the doubts and uncertainties in regard to what these or those signs foretell.

The changes of the weather must partake both of a physical and chemical character, or rather, the causes which produce changes are both physical and chemical. To this mixed character there is also another circumstance which we must add to the difficulties of ascertaining anything like certainty in prognosticating changes. This is the wide and extensive sphere in which these causes operate. Certain action may be going on at this moment on the other side of the globe, which will, in a few days, result in bringing a certain kind of weather here, and *vice versa*. Yet all we know about it are the results of changes. The only way to obviate this difficulty is to have daily and almost hourly telegraphic communications from all parts of the globe, and by long comparison learn to predict the consequences.—This is partly commenced at the Smithsonian Institute, but the arrangement as yet, bears an exceedingly small area compared with the whole earth.

There have been some circumstances connected with the present winter which have occasioned a deal of puzzled speculation in some minds. What there is of certainty in regard to it should be recorded and remembered as facts. It is by the accumulation of facts—though some of them may at first be isolated facts—that science ultimately becomes definite and exact.

It is a fact that there have been last fall and this winter, earlier and heavier frosts in the Western States, and some way down the Mississippi, than in Maine. It is also a fact that the winter weather, and the fall of snow thus far this winter, have been milder and lighter in Maine than in the Western and some of the Southwestern States.

Now, what we wish to ascertain is the truth or falsity of this question: Is it invariably the case that when frosts and snows fall earlier in the western States than they do in Maine, that the same winter is milder in Maine throughout the season? We believe it is, although we have nothing more definite than indistinct recollections to found this belief upon.

In the fall of 1830, frost, according to newspaper reports, fell early and severe in the Western States, while with us in Maine the weather was very mild. We had no frosts of any amount in the interior of the State during the whole of November of that year. The following winter, snow fell heavy and early in those States, while in Maine we had but very little, so little that lumbermen and farmers complained that there was not enough to enable them to do their usual amount of business. One or two instances of the kind have occurred between that period and this, but we are not so clear in our recollection of the details as in the case of 1830 and '31. This winter has been so far, (and half of the winter months are gone,) similar in character. We would like to know if, on an examination of reliable record, it shall turn out to be invariably the case, that when frosts and snows commence earlier west of us, we "down easters" may borrow comfort and expect a mild winter. If this should prove to be true, there must be some cause for it, and we should also like to know what that cause is, and whether it has anything like a periodical return, like a regular cycle, or not?

The editor of the Illinois *Prairie Farmer*, in commenting on the severity of their present winter, says that in 1842-3 and also in 1855-6 a greater depth of snow fell in that section than has fallen this winter, but does not give any other facts in regard to temperature. We throw these hints out as they occur to us at the moment.—Perhaps some one interested in meteorology will pursue the idea further, and ascertain facts which will settle the question.

Recruits for the 6th Maine. A despatch from New York states that 500 recruits for the 6th Maine, under Col. Burnham, arrived at Jersey City on the 15th inst., on their way to join the other portion of the regiment in Virginia. Gen. Rob't Anderson was introduced to the regiment at the Jersey City depot and was received with great enthusiasm. He said it gave him great pleasure to meet them going forth to the battle field, and charged them under all circumstances to be true to the great principles which had made us a powerful nation, and to do their duty in giving the finishing blow to this unholy rebellion. The soldiers shook hands with the General.

Brief Notes on the Weather for the week ending Jan. 17th, 1864:

Jan. 11th—Fair; coldest 9 deg.; warmest 30 deg.; wind S. W.
12th—Fair; coldest 22 deg.; warmest 33 deg.; wind S. E.
13th—Fair; coldest 28 deg.; wind W.
14th—Fine; coldest 12 deg.; wind S. W.
15th—Overcast; coldest 22 deg.; wind E.; began snowing at 4 P. M., ending in night; about an inch and a half of snow fell.
16th—Fair; high wind from N. W.; cool.
17th—A. M. fair; P. M. overcast; wind S. W.; fine sleighing during the week.

☞ The State Board of Agriculture commences its annual session in this city on Wednesday of the present week. We shall give full reports of the proceedings.

☞ At the auction sale of pews in the South Parish Church in this city on Thursday last, a premium of $530 was realized above the annual assessment.

☞ The Five-Twenty Bonds are supplied by the Granite Bank.

Aid to the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The purposes and labors of this noble and beneficent organization are too well known to require statement or explanation. An urgent call is now made upon the people of the loyal States to furnish the necessary means to carry on the future operations of the Commission. From a circular just issued by the Standing Committee, we are informed that the demands upon the treasury for the relief of our soldiers in the hospitals and the fields, have recently been unexpectedly great, and the balance of funds at its disposal largely reduced. Unless a general and vigorous effort is made in its behalf, we are assured by the Committee that the work of the Commission must be suspended.

It has been supposed that the large receipts from the great Fairs lately held in Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati, were to be devoted directly to the uses of this organization, and the effect has been to seriously diminish the contributions from other sources, under the impression that no further immediate effort in that direction was necessary. The Committee state that the money thus raised does not go into the treasury of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. The proceeds of these fairs, the aggregate of which amounts to nearly half a million of dollars, are expended by the local branches of the Commission at these places in the work of "special relief," mainly for the purpose of material that will be worked up into hospital clothing, bedding, &c., and sent to the depots of the central organization or held subject to the requisition of its Secretaries and Relief Agents. This large amount of money is therefore only available for the furnishing of stores on which the relief agents of the Commission can draw, and thus relieve the central treasury partially from the necessity of buying. It contributes nothing to the general work of the Commission—nothing to support sanitary inspection, systematic economical distribution of supplies, the maintenance on the field of medical and other experts in army relief; nothing towards keeping up the organized force that dragged wounded men out of the wet ditch of Fort Wagner last July, and organized Relief Depots under fire at Gettysburg, Antietam and Chattanooga.

Contributions of money alone can carry on this important and beneficent work. The sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars must be added to the funds of the Commission during the present winter, and Maine is called upon to do her part in supplying the required amount.—Among the practicable methods suggested for the purpose, is the holding of Fairs in all the principal towns in the State. Let the matter at once be taken in hand by the noble-hearted men and women who have already done so much for the cause, and let the people not only in these towns, but in all the country adjacent, lend their united influence to the work. The idea of county fairs, to be held in the shire towns is an excellent one. It will enlist the interest and efforts of all the other towns in the county, and inspire a patriotic emulation among the several counties in the State. One hundred thousand dollars can be raised in Maine. Let the movement be commenced at once and in earnest.

In the meantime we are happy to be informed that the ladies of Augusta, with their accustomed promptness, in response to the call for aid, have organized an impromptu entertainment at Meonian Hall, to come off on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the present week, in order to give the soldiers now in camp in this city an opportunity to contribute in behalf of an organization in the successful operations of which they are so vitally interested.

The Freedmen's Association. The meeting at Meonian Hall on Tuesday evening last, in aid of the destitute and suffering freedmen of the Mississippi was well attended, and the remarks of Rev. Mr. Hawkins the agent of the Association Capt. Brinkerhoff and Rev. Mr. Dillingham were listened to with much interest. A committee was appointed to canvass the city and solicit contributions in money and clothing. We are happy to learn that the labors of the Committee have been rewarded with much success. A large amount of suitable and comfortable clothing of every description has been sent in, and some three hundred dollars in money collected. It is desirable that the area of benevolent effort in behalf of the objects of the Association should be extended beyond the limits of the city and we insert the following appeal to the people of neighboring towns. We have no doubt it will be liberally responded to:

Ladies of Augusta and Neighboring Towns:

There are 50,000 Freedmen, mostly infirm old men and women; also, mothers and children, between Natchez and Memphis, one-half of whom will perish during the winter if not supplied with clothes! Your old garments will save them! We ask of you to give such articles as the following. If convenient, send them as soon as possible to the store of Nason, Hamlin & Co., at Augusta.

Male and female garments of all sizes and description, especially women's and children's; bonnets, hoods, shawls, old quilts and blankets; old carpets, soft hats and caps, of all fashions and sizes; women's and children's shoes, the larger the better; socks and stockings; pieces for patching; scissors and shears; needles, thread, and thimbles; combs and brushes, spectacles; soap, and tin dishes. Let us have anything that will cover the naked and feed the starving. Anything to begin life with is valuable to those who have nothing!

Sam'l Cony,
A. Starks,
W. T. Johnson,
Daniel Pike,
E. A. Nason,
Jos. A. Homan,
Edward Fenno,
Orrin Williamson,
R. A. Ballou,
James W. North,
J. S. Turner.

Augusta, Jan. 1864.

Maine Troops ordered to Texas. Orders were received last week by Maj. Gardiner at Military Head Quarters in this city from the War Department, directing the immediate departure of the new cavalry and infantry regiments and the batteries of artillery now in camp here. The 29th, Col. Beal, the 30th Col. Fessenden, and the 2d Cavalry, Col. Woodman, are ordered to report to Gen. Banks at New Orleans, whence they will undoubtedly be sent to the Rio Grande in season to participate in the opening operations of the ensuing spring for the restoration of Texas to the Union. The infantry regiments are nearly ready for the field, and will take their departure as soon as the necessary transportation can be provided. The cavalry are not yet supplied with the requisite number of horses and clothing, and several weeks will elapse before they can be in a condition to leave. A report has obtained currency that the regiment will be sent forward by land to Cairo, and thence down the Mississippi by steamer. We cannot learn that there is any authority for the statement. It is probable that the troops will be shipped on board transports at Bath or Portland and forwarded directly to New Orleans by water and thence to the Rio Grande. The 7th Battery, Capt. Twitchell, is ordered to report to Gen. Barry at Washington.

☞ As we go to press, we learn that Hon. R. H. Vose, one of our most eminent and esteemed citizens, died at his residence in this city, this (Tuesday) morning, after a brief illness.

☞ We understand that the number of volunteers enlisted for Augusta, exceeds its quota under the recent requisition. The excess will be placed to the credit of the city on a future draft.

☞ The bodies of fifty-nine Maine heroes are buried at the Gettysburg cemetery—the immortal testimony to Maine loyalty.

Editor's Table.

Papers for Thoughtful Girls. With some illustrative sketches of some Girls Lives. By Sarah Tytler, Boston: Crosby & Nichols, 1864.

We rarely meet with a book so admirably suited to the purpose for which it is designed. The author addresses herself to those young ladies just emerging from girlhood, and entering upon the grave relations and responsibilities of life. The thoughts and suggestions presented in the form of didactic essay and illustrative narration, are sensible, pure and elevating, and no young person who rightly regards her future well-being and usefulness, and desires to obtain just ideas of the aims and purposes and duties of life, can read the book without interest and profit. It is illustrated by Millais and is elegantly printed. For sale at Fenno's.

Letters to the Jones's, by Timothy Titcomb, (J. G. Holland.) 1 Vol. 12 mo. cloth $1.25; sent post paid. Chas. Scribner, publisher, New York.

This is the most interesting of the many works of this well-known writer, who has no equal in his speciality, in this country. He has here exhibited great ability in introducing and managing numerous essentially different characters, holding up each as a mirror and specimen of its kind. It comprises a series of letters addressed to the different classes of society, each being designated as a particular Jones, and the short-comings and foibles of each class receive severe and scorching denunciations from his keen pen. An elevated moral tone runs through the whole work, and the sound common sense in which it is conceived, makes it a volume of marked interest and value.

The British Periodicals. The four leading British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine are re-published in this country by Leonard Scott & Co. By this arrangement the American public is enabled to obtain them for $10, or less than one-third the cost of these periodicals in England. To these publications the best intellect of Great Britain contributes and no one can be fully posted in regard to the great social, political, scientific and literary questions of the day unless he reads these works. The information concentrated and the talent expended in them is such as to render their possession to the American scholar and statesman an object of the first importance. The terms of these publications are as follows: For either of the four Reviews, $3 per annum; for any two of them, $5; for any three of them, $7, for all four of them, $8; for Blackwood, $3; for the four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. The publishers offer as premiums to new subscribers for any two of these periodicals their choice of any one of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers for all four will receive their choice of any two of the Reviews for 1863; and they may also procure any of these publications for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at $1 each. The postage is now only fifty-six cents a year for the four publications: 24 cents for Blackwood and 8 cents each for the Reviews. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York.

Blackwood's Magazine for December, notwithstanding its inveterate toryism and the untiring hostility it evinces to our country and its institutions, Blackwood is one of the most readable of the English magazines. The contents of the number are: The Batman, a poem by Bulwer; Tory Butler, Part III.; Tyndall on Heat; The Navies of England and France from a French Point of View; Chronicles of Carlingford, Part VII.; Personal Identities; The Wigtown Martyrs; The Invitation; Books on the American War. Reprinted by L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker Street, New York. Terms $3 per annum.

The Enrolment Bill. The Enrolment bill which passed the Senate on Monday and goes to the House for concurrence has been amended in some important particulars. It corrects some of the faults in the present laws and renders them more efficient in their operation. The only persons specially exempted from the draft are the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the United States Courts, the heads of the several Executive Departments and the Governors of States, and, by implication, such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for service according to prescribed army regulations.

The two classes for enrolment and draft are merged in one, which is made to include persons between the ages of 20 and 45. Credits are to be given to cities, towns and wards, so as to equalize as far as possible the draft throughout each district. The commutation is increased to $400, those who pay it to be exempted from the present draft, but liable to be called on in the next. In other words, they are in the condition of a reserved class. Drafted men may, if they prefer, be transferred to the navy, such transfer being credited to their respective localities. Alterations are made in the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of $5 for preparing the necessary exemption papers.

On its Last Legs. The ultimate success of the Southern Confederacy, as we should judge by the following, rests upon rather a precarious contingency:

"The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Memminger, says that unless his proposed loan of a thousand millions shall be taken up by April next, the dilapidated Southern Confederacy will tumble to pieces; the rebel Secretary of War, Seddon, says that unless the farmers within the realms of Jeff Davis are made to disgorge their provisions, their blessed Confederacy will die of starvation; the rebel Senator, Wigfall, says that unless they enforce the conscription of every white man they can get hold of, capable of bearing arms, their hard up Confederacy will surely go to the dogs."

Fifth Maine Battery. Capt. G. T. Stevens of the 5th Battery of Mounted Artillery, returned from the army a few days since and is stopping at the office of the Provost Marshal in this city. Capt. Stevens has distinguished himself among the bravest and most capable officers in the service. He represents the health of the Battery as exceedingly good, not having lost a member from disease for over fifteen months. The Battery is attached to the 1st Corps (Newton's) and is now stationed at Culpepper, Va. A large number of the Battery have re-enlisted and will be at home as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit. Capt. S. is desirous of obtaining thirty recruits for the purpose of filling the Battery to its maximum strength. If application is made soon, a few more of our patriotic young men can now find an opportunity to engage in this popular branch of the service.

☞ It ought to be generally known that according to a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, "all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts on sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold or silver coin only, or in Treasury notes, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a national currency." We are requested to state that no other money will be received by the Revenue Collector for this District for dues.

☞ Col. Freeman McGilvery, a Maine sea captain, whose vessel was among the first of the captures of the rebel pirates, and who soon after entered the service in command of the 6th Maine Battery, is known as one of the bravest and most skilful artillery officers of the army. He is now second in command of the reserve artillery of the army of the Potomac, with the rank of Colonel, and is to be made a Brigadier General.

☞ A correspondent of the Skowhegan *Clarion* tells a hard story of the habits and conduct of Maj. Wm. C. Morgan of the 3d Maine, whom Gov. Coburn recently appointed to the position. If his statements are true, the sooner the service is purged of so unworthy an officer the better.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Patriotic Family.

Messrs. Editors:—Among the large list of families in Maine who have nobly responded to the calls of their country for help to crush the rebellion, I have noticed no instance more praiseworthy than that seen in the following: Jonas Childs, of Chesterville, has five sons—the oldest 27, the youngest 14. At the breaking out of the rebellion, two of the sons, William and John, being in Massachusetts, enlisted in one of her regiments, but after short service, William received a discharge on account of physical disability. In the meantime, the father, feeling the military spirit burning within, he being an old artillery man, and being desirous of doing some service for home and country, with Isaac, another son, enlisted in the 14th Maine, and were with Gen. Banks in his perilous voyage from New York to Ship Island, and in doing duty on board ship during a gale received injuries that procured his discharge in May, 1862. In the fall following, when the noble boys of the 1st Me. Cavalry sent home for recruits to take the places of those honorably fallen, William, having recovered his health, responded to the call, and now, Andrew, the oldest, answers the last request of the President, and enlists as a recruit in the 6th Maine Battery. Who can show a better record? The father, made a cripple for life while in the service of his country, looking with patriotic pride on his four sons in the army, with the assurance that the last and youngest will go when he is old enough, unless, as we all hope, the war closes before that time. W.

Hiram Drew vs. Gen. Knox. The challenge of O. M. Shaw, the owner of the stallion Hiram Drew, has elicited a card in reply from Mr. Lang, in which he declines the specific proposition of the former, on the ground that the time mentioned by him for the trial will interfere with the business of Gen. Knox as a stock horse, and that the insignificant sum offered as stakes would be no inducement to withdraw him from service. Not to disappoint Mr. Shaw of a meeting, however, and to test the relative merits of the two horses, Mr. Lang offers to trot Gen. Knox against Hiram Drew, a three and five race to harness over the Bangor track in the month of October next, for the Champion Belt, and a purse of $2000, to be furnished equally by the owners of the two horses; the gate money to be given, after deducting the necessary track expenses, to the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

In his published reply, Mr. Shaw demurs to Mr. Lang's counter proposition. The stake mentioned ($2000) suits his views, and to obviate the objection of Mr. Lang to the time mentioned, he is willing to fix the meeting about the 1st of May, as not interfering with the season's work of either horse; but he does not feel it to be his duty to give the gate money to the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Lang replies to Mr. Shaw that he has already advertised the service of Gen. Knox to commence on the 1st of May, and he cannot, therefore, consent to put him through the training necessary to prepare him for the turf, thereby reducing him in flesh and unfitting him for more important business. He renews his offer to meet Hiram Drew in October on the terms before stated; or he will try the race over again at Waterville next October, without stakes, and leaving the gates open to the public, he paying the expenses of Hiram Drew and his trainer. Mr. L. disclaims the idea of being a sporting man, his desire being, if possible, to excel as a breeder of good sound stock. He will never shrink from a fair trial of the merits of his stock before the public, nor will he be drawn into any "hippodroming" for the public money. Here the matter rests for the present. The correspondence at length between Messrs. Shaw and Lang will be found among our special notices.

State Treasurer's Report. We have received a copy of the Report of Hon. Nathan Dane, State Treasurer for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1863. The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to the sum of $2,062,399.78, and the expenditures to the sum of $1,791,932.84.

Received for war purposes (loan)	$1,103,058 13
" soldiers' allotments,	428,857 78
" civil purposes,	530,483 87
Total receipts,	$2,062,399 78
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1863,	94,353 54
Expended for war purposes,	921,605 76
" soldiers' allotments,	410,004 29
" public debt and interest,	150,040 00
" civil purposes,	310,282 79
Total expenditures,	$1,792,932 84
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1863,	$364,822 48

The above shows the general items of receipt and expenditures for the past year, and the following table shows the sources and estimated amount for the coming year:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1864,	$364,822 48
Balance due on State taxes,	450,430 09
Bank tax,	33,000 00
Land Office,	20,000 00
County taxes,	3,500 00
Duty on commissions,	1,500 06
Estimated expenditures for 1864,	$875,252 57
Excess of expenditures over receipts,	$1,177,076 44 301,822 87

The sum of $301,822.87 thus estimated to cover excess of expenditures for the current year over the receipts, is recommended to be raised by taxation. The State tax will, therefore, probably be increased over that of last year by about three hundred thousand dollars.

Enlistments in Maine. Returns have been made to the Adjutant General's office, showing the enlistment of five thousand recruits under the recent call of the President. The re-enlistments in the regiments now in the field, number nearly or quite twenty-five hundred. The latter are credited to the quota of the State, and added to the enlistments as above stated, will complete the full number required from Maine. By the recent action of Congress, the Government bounties are to be continued to veterans and new recruits until the 1st of March, and enlistments will go on until that date. The State bounty of $100 will also be paid hereafter to all volunteers, drafted men and substitutes under any future call of the General Government.

☞ The people of North Vassalboro are making arrangements for a Fair and Levee for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission upon an extended scale. Among the attractive features of the occasion will be a "Gift Enterprise," comprising among other articles, sets of furs, sleigh and robes, sewing machines, silk dress patterns, carpetings, jewelry, &c. Thos. S. Lang, Esq., who is always foremost in every good work, heads the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hawes, pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterville, is to spend the winter with the army as a delegate of the Christian Commission. Rev. Prof. Whittlesey of Bowdoin College, is to supply the pulpit during his absence.

☞ A State Temperance Convention will be held in Augusta on Wednesday, February 10th, for the purpose of asking the Legislature for an explanatory clause to the Anti-Liquor Law.

☞ The *Banner* states that Rev. A. G. Gaines, of Bethel, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Universalist Society in this city, during the present winter.

☞ The Rockland *Democrat* states that 520,000 casks of lime were manufactured in that place last year—an increase of 100,000 over the previous year.

☞ The Quartely session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance will be held at Bath, commencing Friday, Jan. 29th.

☞ It is stated that Hon. Bion Bradbury will leave for New Orleans shortly, for the benefit of his health.

Legislature of Maine.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Senate.—Communications were received from Sewall Watson and Alanson Starks, each signifying his acceptance of the office of Executive Councilor. Subsequently in Convention of the two Houses, these gentlemen appeared and were qualified by taking and subscribing the usual oath of office.

Bill to further continue in force the provisions of chapter 71 of the laws of 1861 concerning the suspension of specie payment was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Spring, *Ordered*, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation if any is necessary to render valid the loans made by the several cities, towns and plantations in this State since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1863 to raise money to be applied to pay bounties to volunteers and drafted men under the call of the President for additional troops from this State.

The following Joint Standing Committees were announced:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Stewart of Somerset, Tenney of Somerset, Spring of Cumberland, of the Senate; Peters of Bangor, Williams of Augusta, Smith of Westbrook, Clay of Gardiner, Goodwin of Biddeford, Farwell of Rockland, Webb of Portland, of the House.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Tenney of Somerset, Jewett of York, —— of ——, of the Senate; Barker of Stetson, Cram of Brunswick, Stetson of Bangor, Talbot of East Machias, Little of Auburn, Deering of Richmond, Littlefield of Bridgton, of the House.

On Militia and Military Affairs—Messrs. Milliken of Waldo, Manson of Penobscot, Elliot of Cumberland, of the Senate; Stone of Kennebunk, Conant of Rockland, Varney of Bangor, Deering of Richmond, Larrabee of Portland, Wallace of Milbridge, Stover of Harpswell, of the House.

On Frontier and Coast Defences—Messrs. McGilvery of Waldo, Wadsworth of Washington, Banks of York, of the Senate; Lynch of Portland, Drummond of Bath, Mayo of Orono, Kilby of Eastport, Lane of Belfast, Rogers of Ashland, O'Brien of Thomaston, of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—Messrs. Talbot of Washington, Stevens of Oxford, ——— of ——, of the Senate; Turner of Augusta, Cram of Brunswick, Pollanshee of Camden, Woodman of Portland, Bradford of Mexico, Bradbury of Avon, Berry of Unity, of the House.

On Education—Messrs. Josselyn of Franklin, Philbrick of Cumberland, Bradbury of Penobscot, of the Senate; Stone of Jay, Dillingham of Waterville, Quinnam of Bowdoinham, Daggett of Greene, Grant of Lebanon, Hamor of Eden, Manter of Palmyra, of the House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Spring of Cumberland, Milliken of Kennebec, McGilvery of Waldo of the Senate; Stetson of Bangor, Patten of Bath Copeland of Calais, Little of Auburn, Vickery of Cape Elizabeth, Burleigh of South Berwick, Thompson of Stockton, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Milliken of Hancock, Talbot of Washington, Hale of Piscataquis, of the Senate; Burnham of Gilead, Carlton of Winterport, Kimball of Plantation No. 5, Trafton of Cornish, Cyphers of Ripley, Cyr of Grant Isle, Neal of Waite Plantation, of the House.

On Division of Counties—Messrs. Sanborn of York, Milliken of Hancock, Dingley of Androscoggin, of the Senate; Dolliver of Kenduskeag, Barker of Bethel, Milliken of Surry, Russell of Temple, Moody of Windsor, Small of Lyndon, Lane of Limerick of the House.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. Beale of Penobscot, Cram of Cumberland, True of Kennebec, of the Senate; Holbrook of Freeport, Allen of Fairfield, Fuller of Livermore, Hanly of Gouldsboro', Jellerson of Biddeford, Wadsworth of Manchester, Nickerson of Orrington, of the House.

On State Lands and State Roads—Messrs. Stevens of Oxford, Cram of Cumberland, Burleigh of Aroostook of the Senate; Burgess of Oldtown, Parker of Gorham, Hopkins of Ellsworth, Day of Damariscotta, Peavey of Whiting, Tobey of Athens, Hall of Bridgewater, of the House.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Burleigh of Aroostook, Morrow of Sagadahoc, Beale of Penobscot, of the Senate; Dunning of Brownville, Day of Pembroke, Merrill of Falmouth, Burgess of Oldtown, Davis of Cushing, Carter of Etna, Means of Selgwick, of the House.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Philbrick of Cumberland, Milliken of Hancock, True of Kennebec, of the Senate; Dillingham of Waterville, Rogers of Kittery, Lowell of Standish, Morton of Jackson, Jordan of Danville, Kimball of Hiram, Osgood of Exeter, of the House.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Merrow of Sagadahoc, Warren of Hancock, ——— of ——, of the Senate; Thomas of North Haven, Hunt of Georgetown, Perkins of Wells, Coombs of Islesboro', Green of Deer Isle, Pierce of Southport, Barker of Jonesport, of the House.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Cram of Cumberland, Dingley of Androscoggin, Wadsworth of Washington of the Senate; Farwell of Lewiston, Lowell of Saco, Hill of Skowhegan, Foss of Abbott, Norris of Vienna, Allen of Gray, Deshon of Jefferson, of the House.

On Railroads, Ways and Bridges—Messrs. Milliken of Kennebec, Elliot of Cumberland, Bradbury of Penobscot, of the Senate; Hinks of Bucksport, Patten of Bath, Knowlton of Liberty, Woodman of Portland, Haynes of Mattawamkeag, Blaney of Bristol, Hinds of Benton, of the House.

On Interior Waters—Messrs. Dingley of Androscoggin, Sanborn of York, Hale of Piscataquis, of the Senate; Davis of Woodstock, Porter of Burlington, Barker of Pittston, Norris of Bradley, Wade of Parkman, Nickerson of Linneus, Butler of North Berwick, of the House.

On Claims—Messrs. Sanborn of Kennebec, Josselyn of Franklin, Warren of Hancock, of the Senate; Abbott of China, Cushman of Hebron, Kingsbury of Waldo, Kimball of Hermon, Dennis of Litchfield, Tarbox of Westport, Butts of New Portland, of the House.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. True of Kennebec, Burleigh of Aroostook, Warren of Hancock, of the Senate; Porter of Burlington, Bearden of Marinville, Whittle of Greenwood, Wyman of Cumberland, Hobbs of Hope, Berry of Bingham, Watts of Wales, of the House.

On Insane Hospital—Messrs. Walker of Knox, Bradbury of Penobscot, Jewett of York, of the Senate; Wheeler of Chesterville, Turner of Augusta, Merrill of Yarmouth, Merrow of Acton, Webb of Windham, Ingersoll of Columbia, Jackson of Waldoboro', of the House.

On Reform School—Messrs. Beale of Penobscot, Sanborn of York, Walker of Knox, of the Senate; Quinnam of Bowdoinham, Hussey of Monticello, Libby of Fayette, Hamilton of Corinna, Stewart of New Vineyard, Staples of Swanville, Joy of Union, of the House.

On State Prison—Messrs. Elliot of Cumberland, Stevens of Oxford, Wadsworth of Washington, of the Senate; Walker of Hampden, Allen of Dennysville, Strout of Durham, Talbot of East Machias, Spring of Brownfield, Smith of Starks, Dunn of Dayton, of the House.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Banks of York, Milliken of Waldo, Sanborn of Kennebec, of the Senate; Chapman of Andover, Danforth of Lagrange, Condon of Brooksville, Richardson of Naples, Johnson of Dresden, Usher of Hollis, Waterhouse of Lyman, of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Manson of Penobscot, Stewart of Somerset, Banks of York, of the Senate; Webb of Portland, Stone of Jay, Littlefield of Bridgton, Knowlton of Liberty, Fifield of Rome, Barker of Stetson, Hopkins of Ellsworth, of the House.

The President announced the Committee contemplated by the order passed yesterday relative to the States assuming the liabilities of the several municipalities of the State in paying bounties to volunteers &c., as follows:—Messrs. Sanborn of Kennebec, Talbot of Washington and Spring of Cumberland.

House.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House as follows:

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Knowlton of Liberty, Stover of Harpswell, Grant of Lebanon, Daggett of Greene, Harden of Mariaville, Chapman of Andover and Webb of Windham.

On Bills in the Third Reading.—Messrs. Norris of Vienna, Holbrook of Freeport, Wheeler of Chesterville, Jordan of Danville, Butler of North Berwick, Tarbox of Westport and Norris of Bradley.

On Leave of Absence—Messrs. Abbott of China, Danforth of Lagrange, Johnson of Dresden, Burnham of Gilead, Trafton of Cornish, Ingersoll of Columbia and Butts of New Portland.

On Pay Roll—Messrs. Larrabee of Portland, Hopkins of Ellsworth, Farwell of Lewiston, Allen of Fairfield, Carter of Etna, Bradford of Mexico and Lane of Limerick.

On Change of Names—Messrs. Bradbury of Avon, Whittle of Greenwood, Kimball of Plantation No. 5, Waterhouse of Lyman, Cyphus of Ripley, Condon of Brooksville and Coombs of Islesboro'.

On County Estimates—Messrs. Kilby of Eastport, Cushman of Hebron, Strout of Durham, Kimball of Hermon, Rogers of Ashland, Parker of Gorham, Stewart of New Vineyard, Fifield of Rome, Hobbs of Hope, Day of Damariscotta, Dunning of Brownville, Hunt of Georgetown, Smith of Starks, Kingsbury of Waldo, Handy of Gouldsboro and Jelleson of Biddeford.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as Joint Special Committee on the part of the House on Liquor Agent's Report: Parker of Gorham, Manter of Palmyra, Copeland of Calais, Libbey of Fayette, Knowlton of Liberty, Tobey of Athens, Perkins of Wells

Mr. Butler of Berwick introduced an order which was adopted, expressing the sense of the House that the session should be limited to fifty days.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Senate.—The joint order in reference to limiting the session to fifty days, came from the House. Mr. Merrow of Sagadahoc, thought that as inasmuch as the order did not diminish nor increase the salary of the members, it was therefore not a measure of economy to the State. The order was laid on the table.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Education to change the name of the Maine State Seminary to Bates College.

The death of Hon. Geo. A. Starr, member elect from Knox County was announced. Remarks were made by Messrs. Walker of Knox and Stewart of Somerset, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

House.—The Speaker announced the following to be joined to the Committee of the Senate to inquire what legislation is necessary to legalize the doings of towns in raising bounties for volunteers: Messrs. Trundy of Searsport, Stetson of Bangor, Williams of Augusta, Lynch of Portland, Copeland of Calais, Stone of Kennebunk, and O'Brien of Thomaston.

Bill to continue the suspension of specie payment by the Banks of this State was passed to be engrossed.

A joint order was passed requiring that all petitions for private legislation presented after the 10th of February next shall be referred to the next Legislature.

The Committee on Banks and Banking were directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring Savings Banks to report on the first of April each year the names of the persons the sum of whose deposits amount to $300 or more.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

Senate.—Mr. Manson presented the petition of the Mayor of Bangor and 305 others in aid of the European and North American Railway.

In Convention of the two branches Hon. Nathan Dane was re-elected Treasurer of State.

House.—A bill to provide for an additional term of the Court of County Commissions for Knox County was read three times and passed to be engrossed.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as Joint Committee on the part of the House to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Capital Punishment: Messrs. Webb of Portland; Porter of Burlington; Patten of Bath; Lane of Belfast; Farwell of Lewiston; Rogers of Kittery, Peavey of Whiting; Rogers of Ashland; Barker of Bethel; Tarbox of Westport; Hinds of Benton; Wheeler of Chesterville; Handy of Gouldsboro; Dunning of Brownville; Cyphers of Ripley.

Friday, Jan. 15.

Senate.—The bill to change the name of Maine State Seminary to that of Bates College was amended in several particulars as follows: to prohibit the removal of the President or any Professor without notice and a full hearing; to prohibit the establishment of a special department of Theology, Law or Medicine without special authority from the Legislature; reserving to the Legislature the right to alter or annul the charter at any time. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

In Joint Convention Elbridge G. Knights was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Hon. Geo. A. Starr of Knox County.

House.—The only business transacted was to change the reference of the petition in favor of the European and North American Railway from the Committee on Frontier and Coast Defence to the Committee on Railroads, Ways and Bridges.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

Senate.—The petition in behalf of the North American Railroad Company came back from the House, that body having recommended in their reference to the Committee on Frontier and Coast Defences. Mr. Manson in order to give time for the consideration of the matter moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart laid on the table a series of resolves relating to the inadequate railroad facilities for travel and the transportation of troops between New York and Washington. Assigned to Monday next.

Bill authorizing the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State was passed to be enacted.

House.—Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments was passed to be enacted.

On motion of Mr. Turner of Augusta the Committee were requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law regulating the standard weight of oats as to require it to be 32 lbs. per bushel.

Mr. Williams of Augusta presented a bill providing for the payment of a State bounty of $100 to soldiers enlisting or who may be drafted into the service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Maine Paroled Prisoners at Annapolis. The following list of paroled prisoners belonging to Maine Regiments and now in hospital at Annapolis is furnished by S. Dill, Esq., the agent of the State to visit

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Latest Telegraphic News.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Condition of the Rebel Army in Virginia.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH AND REBEL REPULSE.

ANTICIPATED REBEL RAID FROM CANADA.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND AND IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, 18th. The *Herald's* army of the Potomac despatch says Col. Lowell's cavalry brigade returned to Fairfax Court House from a reconnoissance to Burysville and Leesburg. No traces were found of Stuart's cavalry.

Six rebel deserters came into our lines on Saturday. They represent that starvation threatens the rebel army. The deserters had not had coffee for months and meat only twice a week. A number of men of their regiment had been shot for trying to desert.

The 1st New York Dragoons have made a reconnoissance to Sherryville, returning with a rebel Captain, Lieutenant and four privates prisoners. The Lieutenant was found under a feather bed on which two ladies were lying.

The *Tribune's* army of the Potomac despatch says 200 rebel cavalry attacked our pickets of the 1st R. I. Cavalry at a 3 mile station on Thursday evening. After a fight of half an hour the rebels retreated. Twelve wounded rebels were found Friday morning at a house half a mile from the scene of the engagement and 3 were found dead on the field. Serg't Phillips of our force is mortally wounded. One other man was hurt and one captured.

The *Tribune's* despatch from Sandusky, Ohio, 17th, says one of U. S. Pearson's scouts has just returned from a thorough reconnoissance towards Point Pole, Canada. He reports 2000 or 3000 rebels at Point Pole preparing to make a dash on Johnson's Island. Gen. H. D. Terry has everything in readiness to receive his expected visitors properly, should they venture to cross the ice.

Our veterans are anxious to indulge in the variety of a skirmish on the ice.

CAIRO, Jan. 17. A refugee from Richmond who travelled via the Wilmington & Ohio R. R. to Okolona, gives the Memphis *Bulletin* a long account of the condition of affairs in the confederacy. He describes society in Richmond as terribly demoralized in all classes. There was a most extraordinary large number of Union men also there. The same demoralization existed in Mobile.

A proposition had been made in the rebel Congress to conscript negroes for soldiers, but it was vigorously opposed by the members from Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina.

President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation created much excitement among the people and soldiers, and it was feared that many would accept it and abandon the rebel cause. It was believed that a large majority of the troops, if left to themselves, would lay down their arms and accept the terms proposed.

Lee's army and Longstreet's troops were estimated at 60,000 men. Bishop Pope commands the departuent of the Mississippi, in place of Gen. Johnston, whose assumption of the command of the army is very displeasing, while their denunciation of Bragg was bitter. Bragg's army is completely demoralized and scattered throughout the country, and the men are deserting in large numbers. It is the intention of the rebel government to concentrate all the forces possible at that point, and check the advance of Gen. Grant and drive him back if possible. The number of rebel troops west of the Mississippi is estimated at 30,000.

NEW YORK, 18th. Steamer Arago from Port Royal and Stono Inlet 15th inst., has arrived.

A British blockade runner ship named the Silvanus was captured in Dobey Sound, Ga., on the 3d by the gunboat Huron.

The Wilmington *Journal* announces the beaching of the steamers Ranger and Adier, blockade runners.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks the future of the South is involved in the next spring campaign in Northern Georgia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives a report that 5000 Yankees landed at Kingsdale, Va., on the 12th and destroyed all the salted provisions provided by the citizens for the use of their families.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 17th. The steamship Columbia from Liverpool via Galway 5th inst., arrived here this afternoon.

It is confirmed that Maximilian will visit Paris and reach Mexico before the end of March with requisite reinforcements.

The Holstein question shows increasing embitterment.

The rebel steamer Florida had completed her repairs at Brest, and was anchored about two hundred yards from the Kearsage. She will sail in February.

The Memorial Diplomatique confidently asserts that Maximilian will accept and occupy the Mexican throne.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the extraordinary mission Marshal Ferri to Washington, had for its result an understanding on the part of the United States Government not to interfere with the new Mexican monarchy, and in return it is believed promises were made by France with regard to the attitude of that country toward the Confederate States.

The *News* also says the Arch Duke and Arch Duchess are expecting soon to embark for Vera Cruz.

The Danes had completely vacated Holstein.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5th. The Danish Government has called out 14,000 reserve troops.

The Record of the War.

From the Southwest---Rumored Rebel Propositions to our Government.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12. The *Republican's* Memphis correspondent says that two important propositions have recently been made by the rebel authorities to the Federal Government. The first is from a Quartermaster of the rebel army at Hernando, acting by authority of the Richmond officials, offering to sell to Gen. Hurlbut, or to the United States Government, all the cotton now remaining within a certain district yet outside of the Federal lines. This offer embraces 15,000 bales, is all rebel government cotton, and greenbacks will be taken for it. It is said that Gen. Hurlbut favors its purchase, and has recommended that the proposition be carried into effect.

The second proposition is stated to be from Kirby Smith, who recently sent an authorized messenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish every requisite authority to get out all the cotton in that portion of Red river and Washito district within rebel control, the money for the same to be paid to that class of officers excepted from the amnesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the rebel army and go to Mexico.

The *Republican* says editorially of the correctness of this information: "We have no doubt of it, for it comes from sources likely to have the best means of information; also that this would involve the complete disbandment of the rebel forces in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the immediate return of those States to the Union."

Interesting from North Carolina---The Amnesty Oath taken in Newbern---The People Ripe for Work.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 7. The 2d regiment of North Carolina Union volunteers, is rapidly organizing. Its headquarters were at Beaufort, N. C.

Perry Carter, a prominent Unionist and influential citizen of Murfreesboro', N. C., was arrested a few days ago by Confederate soldiers and sent to Weldon, charged with treasonable correspondence with the public enemy. So great was the indignation excited by this new outrage upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, that Mr. Carter was immediately released and returned to his home. Mr. Carter is the father-in-law of Charles Henry Foster.

While the various rebel commands near our lines are fast being depleted by desertion, it is a remarkable fact that the First Loyal North Carolina regiment has so far lost but one man by desertion, and the Second regiment not one.

Eleven hundred persons in Newbern have taken the oath annexed to the President's amnesty proclamation.

The *Times*, the new loyal paper here, says the people of the State are ripe for a revolt against the Richmond government.

The Raleigh *Standard* says the people in the extreme western counties of North Carolina have been deprived of all mail facilities on the ground of disloyalty to the Confederate government.

Important from East Tennessee---Severe Cavalry Fight, and Federal Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13. The *Inquirer* has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 12. Affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting. A cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains last Monday. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

The reinforcements from Johnson's army are on the south side of the Holston river. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge. Our picket lines front each other at Blair's Cross Roads, twenty miles northeast of Knoxville. Our repulse at Bean Station was very trifling. Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and mountain front.

Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command.

The rebel army in our front has been largely increased by conscripts. Johnston maintains a bold front at Laurel Hill.

Gen. Grant has left Knoxville via Cumberland Gap, making a complete circuit of this department, having reached Knoxville via Chattanooga.

The army is in good condition.

The Rebel Capital to be removed from Richmond---Rebel Iron Clads in James River.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18. A Washington letter to the *Tribune* says it has been decided to remove the rebel capital to Columbus, S. C. The writer is a Union man lately from the South, where he had been a clerk in the rebel War Department. He also says that the gunboats and iron clads at Richmond are, with one exception, ready for service. On the 15th ult. they were ordered to make a demonstration in Hampton Roads, but after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluff, the order was countermanded.

News from Rebel Sources---Matters in Charleston and Wilmington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14. The Petersburg *Daily Register* of Jan. 9 contains the following:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 8. There has been no firing to-day. The Yankees are busy repairing the damage caused to their batteries by the storm.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 8. Snow fell last night to the depth of four inches.

A telegram from Gen. Lee announces the capture in Hardy county of 123 cattle, 125 mules and 200 Yankees.

Senator Oldham of Texas introduced a bill into the rebel Congress, proposing a tax of 50 per cent. on all outstanding treasury notes on the first of January next---known as general currency. The House was occupied the greater part of yesterday in discussing the bill for the repeal of the exemption law.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th has the following:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11. *To Gen. Cooper*: The steamer Hero was run ashore after landing the naval officers. One Yankee steamer was blown up. The report was heard in town. Seventy-four prisoners were captured. No particulars have been received.

Lee's Army in Virginia Reinforced---The Gradual Destruction of Charleston.

NEW YORK, 15th. A letter from a prominent general officer in the Potomac army says Lee's army, instead of being depleted, is being increased by conscripts. Strenuous efforts are being made to organize and recruit their cavalry for offensive operations in the spring.

The rebel army is encamped between Orange Court House and Gordonsville, and is well provided with provisions, though suffering for clothing.

Private information from rebel sources states that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by our shells. Two blocks of buildings on King street, belonging to the late Senator Butler, were destroyed on the 26th ult. Several large warehouses occupied by rebel Government army supplies, were destroyed about the same time.

The poorer classes have accumulated just out of range of our guns. Great destitution prevails among them.

Punishment of a Traitor at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, 14th. John Ford of Norfolk, convicted of violating his oath of allegiance by corresponding with the enemy, and endeavoring fraudulently to avoid confiscation of rebel property in Norfolk, has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the Norfolk jail for one year, and to wear, a 25-pound ball attached to his right leg by a chain three feet long, and to be employed in cleaning the streets or other hard labor, and at the end of said term to be sent beyond the limits of the department, never to return.

Surrender of a Blockade Runner off Wilmington.

NEW YORK, 16th. The *Herald's* letter from the squadron off Wilmington reports the chase and destruction of the blockade running steamer Dare by the Montgomery and Aries. A boat's crew from the Aries was swamped on leaving her, and Acting Master Pendleton, of the Montgomery, in charge of a launch picked up five of them. While returning to his ship he saw others, and on turning to save them his boat was thrown on the beach, where all were captured by rebel cavalry. The U. S. schooner Mangham at daybreak next morning went close in shore and shelled the rebel cavalry.

The Dare was of about 700 tons burthen, side wheel steamer, and bound from Nessau to Wilmington.

The Rebel Forces in Texas and Louisiana.

The *Times'* despatch says authentic information received by the Government places Magruder's forces in Texas as not exceeding 15,000 and Taylor's and other forces in Louisiana at not half that number. They are so scattered and transportation is so scarce that they could not be consolidated in less than three months.

From the Army of the Potomac---Report of a Rebel Raid Unfounded.

NEW YORK, 17th. The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac dispatch says:---

There are demonstrations by the rebels which have created the opinion that they are preparing for a movement of some nature.

BALTIMORE, 17th. The report that Stuart was on a raid near Leesburg is unfounded. Despatches from Gen. Kelly state that Maj. Cole of the Maryland cavalry has returned to his headquarters from a scout to Leesburg, and the report that Stuart was there with a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attack on Point of Rocks, or any other place in the possession of the government is entirely unfounded. Not an armed rebel was seen or heard of within 40 miles of Leesburg.

Exchange of Prisoners---Rebel News from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, 16th. The New York arrived this afternoon from City Point.

The present indications admit of no doubt that the exchange of prisoners will soon be effected.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th, has the following:

CHARLESTON, 14th. The enemy has kept up a lively shelling all day.

Since Tuesday at 8 o'clock, 71 shells have been thrown at the city.

The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrotts at Gregg.

CHARLESTON, 15th. A large number of transports, filled with troops, have been observed moving south.

An increased fleet at Hilton Head is reported.

A Christmas Present for Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, 17th. The *Post* has the following:

A Union refugee arrived in this city recently from Richmond, who asserts that on Christmas morning at an early hour persons passing by the house of Jeff Davis were surprised to see standing immediately in front of the door a coffin with a rope significantly laid on the top of it. These articles were taken away by the servants as soon as they were discovered, but they were seen by many persons.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool Dec. 31st and Londonderry Jan. 1, arrived at Portland Jan. 14.

It is confirmed that England has protested against the Federal occupation of Schleswig.

The London *Times* says the Schleswig-Holstein question has reached a crisis in the moderation of the great German powers and their checking of the Holstein agitators.

The *Daily News* shows Germany that if she encourages war, she does so at a greater risk than any other country in Europe.

The London *Post* warns the German powers of the responsibility they are incurring, and says Denmark can retreat no further, and if the German troops attempt to cross the Eider it will be an act of war which the Danish government must resist.

The *Post* also says that the British Cabinet has warned the Diet against a departure from the treaty of 1852.

A searching inquiry into the equipment and departure of the steamer Rappahannock from Chatham exonerates the officials. All the mechanics and laborers engaged on her have been dismissed. Precautions have been taken to prevent a similar occurrence.

France.

Napoleon received the diplomatic corps on the 1st inst. The Papal Nuncio presented his good wishes. Napoleon thanked the corps for their good wishes, and said they were a happy omen for the new year. The Emperor concluded by saying:

"The difficulties brought about by certain events in different parts of Europe I am convinced will be removed by the conciliatory spirit by which the sovereigns are animated, and that we shall be able to maintain peace."

The Paris *Temps* says the Emperor addressed himself to Mr. Dayton, expressing the hope that the year 1864 would be one of peace and reconciliation in America.

The Schleswig Holstein Question.

The Schleswig-Holstein question is unchanged. It is reported that England takes a decided stand against the Federal occupation of Schleswig, and if carried out she will assist Denmark to resist. A non committal letter from Napoleon to the Duke of Augustenberg is published.

The Danes evacuated Rendsburg on the 31st and 5000 Saxon troops immediately entered. They were received enthusiastically.

Advices from Norway say that the people have resolved to send addresses to the government, requiring it to support Denmark.

A telegram from Point De Galle says the Federal steamer Wyoming has gone to Christmas Island in pursuit of the Alabamas, whose capture of two American ships in the Straits of Sunda was reported by the last Indian mail.

☞ The Portland *Advertiser* learns that on Wednesday afternoon a woman by the name of Mary McMurran, residing on Stetson's Lane, Gorham's Corner, was found drowned in the cistern of her house. She was confined about a week since, and her attendants had left her for a little time, and on returning found the babe alone in bed. A search was immediately made for the mother, and her body was finally found in the cistern.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$7 00 to 10 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 10 00
Corn Meal,	1 30 to 1 38	Mutton,	6 to 8
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 1 35	Turkeys,	10 to 16
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Chickens,	10 to 12
Rye,	1 40 to 1 50	Geese,	7 to 10
Corn,	1 30 to 1 35	Clover seed,	11 to 15
Barley,	1 00 to 1 10	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	75 to 80
Oats,	75 to 85	Hay,	18 00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	45 to 50	Lime,	1 10 to 1 20
Dried Apples,	6 to 8	Fleece Wool,	50 to 75
Cooking "	40 to 62	Pulled Wool,	60 to 75
Winter "	80 to 1 00	Sheep Skins,	1 75 to 2 00
Butter	23 to 25	Hides,	8½ to 9
Cheese,	12 to 14	Calf Skins,	15 to 16
Eggs,	25 to 28	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to 2 25
Lard,	12 to 14	Wood, hard,	$5 00 to 00
Round Hog,	$7 50 to 8 50	Wood, soft,	$4 00 to $5,00

THE CATTLE MARKETS

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 13, 1863.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*	*Shotes.*	*Fat Hogs.*	*Veals.*
This week,	1119	3459	—	2000	—
Last week,	1088	3063	—	2000	—
One year ago, (Jan. 8)	1220	3066	250	1500	—

PRICES.

BEEVES—First quality, $8,50@8,75 ℔ 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 7,75@8,00 ℔ weight of hide, tallow and
Third do. 6,50@7,00 ℔ dressed beef.
Extra, $9,25@9,50. Premium, over 9.

Working Oxen—$70@150, or according to their value as beef.

Stores—Yearlings, $10@15; two-year-olds, $15@30; three-year-olds $35@45.

Sheep—7@7½ ℔ lb. on live weight; in lots $5,00@6,00.

Milch Cows—$45, @50 Ordinary, $20@25.

Swine—Stores, wholesale, 7c; retail 7½ @ 8½c. Live fat hogs corn-fed, 6½@7c.

Hides—9@9½c. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 9@9½c.

Pelts—$2 25@3 00.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*		*Cattle.*	*Sheep*
Maine,	741	363	Northern N. York.	99	363
New Hampshire,	102	793	Western States,	450	550
Vermont,	192	815	Canada,	31	240
Massachusetts,	115	692	Total,	1119	3459

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

Sales at this market were quick and prices full as high as last week, and the quality about the same. There were but few head from Maine, and they were about all sold on Monday for beef. E. Miller sold 12, dressing from 8½ to 11 cwt., at $8.50 per cwt. P. Piper sold 32 from $8 to 8.50 per cwt. E. Miller sold two pair, one at $100 and the other at $140. There were about 90 milch cows, most of them from the interior. Good new milch cows sell quick, some as high as $70. Sheep sold quick.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, JAN. 16, 1864.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl $2.50 @ 3 00, Sliced, ℔ lb 8¢ @ 9¢
Cored, 8¢@9c, Uncored 3@3½.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 24@25, Choice Table 26@28, Store 21@23.

BEANS. Marrow ℔ bush $2 75@2 87, Pea $2 75@3 00, Blue Pod $2 62@2 87.

CHEESE. Factory ℔ lb new 14@15c, Country 14@14½

GRAIN. Rye $1 40@1 45, oats 75c@80c, South yellow corn none corn, mixed 1 30@1 35, barley 1 24@1 28, shorts, per ton $35@36, fine feed $38@40.

FISH. Cod large ℔ quin. $6 00@6 50, cod small 3¼ 75@ 5,25 Pollock $3 75@4 25, Haddock $2 00@2 50, Hake $2 50@3 00, Herring, shore, ℔ bbl. $4 50@5 50, Scaled ℔ box 38@45c. Mackerel, ℔ bbl. Bay No. 1 $14 50@15 00, Bay No. 2 $10 00@ 10 50, Shore No. 1, $9 00@10 00, Shore No. 2 $10 00 @ 10 50, Shore No. 3, medium $5 75@6 25.

PORK. Extra clear $23 50@24 50, Clear $22 50@23 50, Mess $21 00@22 00, Prime $17 50@18 50, Hams 11@11½, City smoked hams 11½@12, Round Hogs 8½@9.

HAY. Hay ℔ net ton, pressed $19 50 @ 20 00, hay, loose $17 00@21 00.

PRODUCE. Beef ℔ quarter ℔ lb. 7c@9c; Eggs, 26@28; Potatoes ℔ bu., 2,00@2 50; Chickens, 14@15; Lamb, 6@8; Turkey, 15@17; Geese, 14@15.

WOOD. Hard, retail, $9@9 50, Soft, $5@5 50.

WOOL. Fleece 60@65, Pulled 72@82, Pelts $1 70@1 75.

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET....Jan. 16.

Flour—The market is steady and firm for Flour, and the sale have been at $6,50 @ $6.75 for Western superfine; $7,00 @ $7,50 for common extras; $7,50 @ $8,00 for medium do.; and $8,25 @ $11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis

CORN—Western mixed, $1,34; Yellow, $1,35 ℔ bushel.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 83 @ 85c ℔ bushel.

RYE—$1 35 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at $22@ $23.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool. 65 @ 75 ℔ lb.

NEW YORK MARKET....Jan. 18.

Flour—State and Western firm and better—Super. State, 6,70; extra State $6,95 a 7,05; choice, 7,10 a 7,20; round hoop Ohio 7,00 a 7,70; choice 7,75 a 9,30; superfine Western 6,60 a 6,75; common to good extra Western 7.10 a 7,75; Southern dull and unch'd—mixed to good 7,65 a 8,15; fancy and extra, 8,15 a 10,75.

Wheat is dull and 1 a 2 cents better—Chicago spring 1,43 a 1,45; Milwaukie club 1,42 @ 1 45; red winter western $1 52 @ $1,59; Canada club 1 10 @ $1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western $1,26 @ $1,28.

Special Notices.

[From the Bangor Whig.]

CARDS.

Allow me to answer, through your columns, the challenge of O. M. Shaw, Esq., which appears in your issue of Jan. 7.

The challenge seems stimulated by a correspondent of the "Maine Farmer." Whoever he may be, the writer of this is ignorant. But to that part of the article of writing to trot Hiram Drew against Gen. Knox in June next, I will answer.

Gen. Knox cannot trot Hiram Drew or any other horse in June next.

Mr. Shaw well knows that Gen. Knox was withdrawn from the turf the coming season, in a public manner, at the close of the trot at Waterville. He also knows that the sum which he offers as a stake is insignificant compared with the service of Gen. Knox in that very busiest part of the business season. My object in withdrawing Knox from the turf was, that he should not be left open to any challenge that could interfere with his business as a stock-horse: after having been notified two seasons of a coming challenge, and one season declining his regular business to meet an opponent who never appeared.

The horse that is beaten has an undoubted right to ask to meet his opponent again, and especially if the winning horse has taken the money of the horse beaten, which, in this case, he did not; Mr. Shaw carrying away $100 more than he risked as entrance.

Again, it will be remembered that Hiram Drew now holds the "Champion Belt," trotted for and won from Gen. Knox several years since at Augusta. Knox has never sought another meeting with Drew, and the meeting at Waterville of these two horses was of Mr. Shaw's making, as it was a well known fact that Gen. Knox had not been in season's service in the stud, and was very hastily fitted to meet Gen. McClellan's Knox, when brought to the score with Drew, being fifty pounds over weight for his usual speedy lasting work.

I have stated these facts that the public interested in these matters may see whether, in refusing to meet the terms of Mr. Shaw's challenge, I do him or Hiram Drew any wrong; and also further to decide, whether, under all circumstances, Mr. Shaw has done just the thing to challenge to meet in June, if he really is wished to trot at all.

Now, wishing the public interested in stock-breeding to know and believe that Gen. Knox will trot, and I will trot Gen. Knox against Hiram Drew, a three and five race, to harness, over the Bangor Track, in the month of October next, for the Champion Belt, and a purse of *Two Thousand Dollars*. ($2000) to be furnished equally by the owners of the two horses; the gate money to be given, after deducting necessary track expenses, to the United States Sanitary Commission---otherwise to be trotted according to the rules of the track.

Truly yours,

THOS. S. LANG.

BANGOR, Jan. 13th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:---I notice in your issue of January 13th a reply to my challenge of Jan. 7, by Thos S. Lang, Esq. He says I well know that he will not trot in public in a manner from trotting any more in public. I understand that a man has a right to withdraw his horse immediately after a race in that way, but it looks to me as though he had accomplished what he did not expect to, and did not care to try it again. He also mentioned the stakes of five hundred dollars as insignificant for Gen. Knox to trot for at that season of the year. My intention was to make the time before the season commenced. I did not suppose that the track would be in condition before that time, but I find by inquiring that the track would be in condition the first of May---the season being favorable. If so I would name that time for the trot to come off, and that certainly could not interfere with the service of either horse. In so naming the time, I would also say that the stakes he mentioned ($2000) just suits me. Mr. Lang says the meeting at Waterville was not sought for by him, but was of my choosing. I do not understand how he makes that out. The purse was offered at Waterville by a private society for the best trotting stallion. My horse was in Portland, and had to pass through Waterville on his return home. Had it not been so I certainly should not have taken him from home in the condition he was on that time. His home is in the Vassalboro and my horse in Bangor. We met there and trotted, therefore I cannot see why it was particularly sought on my part. He says he will trot me in the fall for the Champion Belt now in my possession. The belt was given by the Lewiston Trotting Society, as I understand it to be given to the best trotting stallion, and to remain in his possession until some other stallion should win it from him through the same society; therefore I do not see as I am at liberty to offer this belt for any horse to trot for.

Mr. Lang speaks of his horse being over-weight when he trotted at Waterville. I can only say that I never saw any horse feeling better or looking finer. Mr. Lang speaks particularly about the condition of his horse, I think it due to the credit of my horse to say that he had not been trotted for the last two years previous to my purchase of him, I had owned him but ten days before he hurt himself, which caused his lameness, therefore he was entirely out of condition.

Mr. Lang proposes to give the proceeds to the track to the Sanitary Commission. The cause is a good one---the offer on his part liberal. I do not feel it my duty, at present, to give three or four thousand dollars to the Commission. I have heard of Mr. Lang's previously offering to trot his horse with other parties on the same conditions, therefore I think he must have a slight touch of sanitary on the brain; but still it would give me great pleasure to hear that Mr. Lang had appropriated a liberal amount to that Commission. O. M. SHAW.

MESSRS EDITORS:---Mr. Shaw's letter in yours of yesterday is noticed. I have always advertised Knox's season to commence May 1st, and have done so for this year, in the Maine Farmer, several weeks since. I cannot therefore permit Knox to be thoroughly fitted for the turf, and reduced in flesh just as his much more important services commence. But the instant his season services in the stud are over he shall be fitted to meet Hiram Drew, as before named; or, as Mr. Shaw has claimed that lameness lost him the race at Waterville, I will pay the expenses of Hiram Drew and trainer, while at Waterville, to try the race over again next October, without stakes, and leave the gates open to the public.

As to my offer to devote the gate money, in my previous proposition, to the Sanitary Commission, I can only say that I do not wish to be considered a sporting man, but rather desire, if possible, to excel as a breeder of good sound stock. In pursuance of this idea I have rarely taken any premium won, except so much as paid expenses incurred at the time, and never any gate money for trotting.

As to Mr. Shaw's slurs about the condition of my brain, as well as the subterfuges which he sees fit to adopt, I can only say that they are unworthy of him and beyond any further notice. So long as I keep stock horses or horned stock, I shall never shrink from a fair trial of their merits before the public, nor do I believe I can ever be drawn into any hippodroming for the public money. When this is necessary I shall cease to keep stock

Thanking you, Messrs. Editors, for the use of your columns, I shall not trouble them again in this matter. I am truly yours,

THOS. S. LANG.

MAINE STATE AG'L SOCIETY.

The members of the MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are notified that the Annual Meeting of said Society will be held on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Agricultural Rooms in the State House, for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, and the good of the Society shall require.

E. HOLMES, Secretary Me. S. Ag'l Society.

Winthrop, Jan. 9, 1864. 2w5

BBOWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipt for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

Will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. 1m4

KENNEBEC COUNTY AG'L SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Readfield Corner, Jan. 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Officers to be chosen for the ensuing year. DAVID CARGILL, Secretary.

East Winthrop, Jan. 14, 1864. 6

SOLDIERS' LEVEE.

The Ladies of Augusta will give a grand Levee, at

Meonian Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, Jan. 20th and 21st,

In aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union armies. Many articles useful in the camp will be for sale. Instrumental and vocal music will enliven the occasion. Oysters, ice cream and other refreshments, may be obtained at the hall.

Admission 25 cents.

Inasmuch as this Levee is for the exclusive benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the field, the soldiers in camp in this city are especially invited and expected to attend and aid the enterprise. 1w6

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston *Courier* makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calissya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients. In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared. We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know. * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond *Whig* for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government," that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

SARSAPARILLA BARK. For Diarhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION. For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS. Aromatic, stimulant and tonic---highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE. An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c

S.---T.---1860---X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the Eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow Complexion. Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 BROADWAY.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers. cop6m38

KENDALL'S

AMBOLINE

For the Hair.

A Stimulating Extract of Roots and Herbs, for the Growth and Beauty of the Hair.

It has stood the test of analysis and experience, and the "AMBOLINE" is a household necessity wherever it has been used.

It prevents hair from falling out or turning prematurely grey; causes it to grow on bald heads; eradicates dandruff; cures diseases of the scalp; is a preventive for nervous headache; and, as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It is specially adapted to promoting the growth and color of children's hair.

DR. CHILTON, after analysis, says, "It is very beneficial."

"I have never had anything which did so perfectly answers the purpose of a Hair Dressing." WARREN WARD,
277 Canal Street, New York.

"After being bald for over seven years your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with new hair,"
JOHN SENIA, 35 King Street, N. Y.

MISS FANNY SEFTON, *the beautiful and talented Actress*, says: "I have used KENDALL'S AMBOLINE for my hair, and find it a very superior article. I have no hesitation in advising every lady who desires an elegant head of hair to use it."

MRS GEO. T. MORGAN, of Brooklyn, says: "I have been using the AMBOLINE for about four weeks, and during that time my hair has lengthened two and a half inches.

Put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing.

Price $1. For sale by all Druggists.

3m1 KENDALL & CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE !!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the best in the World.* The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect---changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY---81 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. 1y30

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION OF YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and inconvenience through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y

1y23

COL. GATES OF THE U. S. ARMY

Says that during his campaign in Mexico he would rather retire to his stomach without his sword than a bottle of HALSTAVA'S READY RELIEF. It is the only medecine he used throughout the Mexican campaign. Gen. J. Hobart Ward, of the Army of the Potomac, first became acquainted with its virtues in Mexico, and always keeps it in his camp. In sudden attacks of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, pain in the bowels, head stomache, or in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or wounds, cuts, bruises, or Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Radways Ready Relief cures immediately. Let none who value health and safety be without it.

For sale by Druggists. 1w6

☞ See a woman in another column picking SambucilGrapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by the families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction. 8tf

Married.

In Augusta, Jan 7th, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Benjamin Clifford to Eliza L. Neal, both of Windsor.

In this city, John A. Hallowell, of Windsor, to Abagail A Richardson, of Augusta.

17th, George E. Knight to Eleanor M. Hutchinson, of Augusta.

In Harmony, Sept. 26th, by A. W. Davis, Esq., Abbion T. Valentine to Florence A. Bartlett, both of H.

Jan. 10th, Amaziah F. Marble to Augusta R. Davis, both of H.

In Smithfield, Jan. 10th, by Dr. M. Dunsmore, Simon W. Walton of Norridgewock, to Susan R. Mosher, of Mercer.

In Livermore Falls, Jan. 10th, by A. Barton, Esq., Timothy Stone to Ophelia Danforth, both of Jay.

In Penobscot, on New Year's Eve, by William Grindell Jr. Esq, Isaac B. Goodwin to Sarah J. Wescott, both of P.

Died.

Poetry.

SWEET LETTICE WHITE.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

My neighbor White, we met to-day;
He always had a cheerful way,
As if he breathed at ease.
My neighbor White lives down the glade,
And I live higher, in the shade
Of my old walnut trees.

So many lads and lassies small,
To feed them all, to clothe them all,
Must surely tax his wit;
I see his thatch when I look out,
His branching roses creep about,
And vines half smother it.

There white-haired urchins climb his eaves,
And little watch-fires heap with leaves,
And milky filberts hoard;
And there his oldest daughter stands,
With downcast eyes and skilful hands,
Before her ironing-board.

She comforts all her mother's days,
And with her sweet, obedient ways,
She makes her labor light.
So sweet to hear, so fair to see!
Oh, she is much too good for me,
That lovely Lettice White!

'Tis hard to feel one's self a fool!
With that same law I went to school;
I then was great and wise.
She reads upon an easier book,
And I—I never cared to look
Into her shy blue eyes.

And now I know they must be there,
Sweet eyes, behind those lashes fair
That will not raise their rim
If maids be shy, he cures who can;
But if a man be shy—a man—
Why, then the worse for him!

My mother cries, "For such a lad
A wife is easy to be had,
And always to be found;
A finer scholar scarce can be,
And for a foot and leg," says she,
"He beats the country round!

My handsome boy must stoop his head
To clear her door whom he would wed."
Weak praise, but fondly sung!
"O mother! scholars sometime fail—
And what can foot and leg avail
To him that wants a tongue!"

When by her ironing-board I sit,
Her little sisters round me flit,
And bring me forth their store;
Dark cluster grapes of dusty blue,
And small sweet apples bright of hue
And crimson to the core.

But she abideth silent, fair,
All shaded by her flaxen hair,
The blushes come and go;
I look, and I no more can speak
Than the red sun that on her cheek
Smites as he lieth low.

Sometimes the roses by the latch
Or scarlet vine-leaves from the thatch
Come smiting down like birds;
When from their drifts her board I clear,
She thanks me, but I scarce can hear
The shyly uttered words.

Oft have I wooed sweet Lettice White
By daylight and by candlelight,
When we two were apart.
Some better day come on apace,
And let me tell her face to face,
"Maiden, thou hast mine heart."

How gently rock yon poplars high
Against the reach of primrose sky
With Heaven's pale candles stored!
She sees them all, sweet Lettice White;
I'll e'en go sit again te-night
Beside her ironing board!

Our Story-Teller.

THE EMIGRANTS.

A Thrilling Story of the Burning Prairie.

In sailing up and down the waters of our great Western Rivers in a steamer, one is almost forced to become more or less acquainted with all the passengers on board. At meals, and on a variety of other occasions, the passengers are brought into such direct contact that, however taciturn any one may be, he cannot well escape hearing numerous conversations, which will leave him in no doubt as to the calling and character, and peculiar views of the individuals around him. In general, also, after having been on board a steamer a week or ten days, however great may be his own resources, almost every individual is prompt to seek relief from *ennui*, in an attempt to hold some sort of conversation with his fellow-passengers; and usually one finds some prominent and strongly marked characters around him, who seem to derive as much pleasure as they impart, from the efforts they make to amuse and interest their fellow travellers.

We had been on board a steamer several days, having sailed from Louisville to the mouth of the Ohio, and then turned our course upwards to stem the current of the mighty "Father of Rivers," the vast Mississippi. Our eyes have become almost weary with tracing the endlessly lvan beauties that clustered around the banks of the smooth flowing Ohio; and the vast unpenetrated boundless forest scenes that spread away on either side of us, from the abrupt muddy banks of the Mississippi. The ear had become wearied with the monotony of the sharp rough sound of the high pressure engine, that was heard ceaselessly day and night. Books scarcely could any longer interest us. The character and conversation of most of those around us seemed exceedingly dull and commonplace. There was, however, one exception. This was found in a man of almost herculean stature, who, we soon learned, possessed great versatility and vigor of mind. His manner, however, at first appeared so coarse, and his conversation so blunt, that we thought there was something exceedingly repulsive connected with his character; but this impression soon wore away, and in a few days he became the centre of almost universal attraction.

He was a true Kentuckian of the old school; he was born and brought up amid stirring scenes connected with the early settlement of his native State, and was perfectly familiar with all the war legends, and every bloody fray, from the first movement of Col. Boone, to the final expulsion of all the savage tribes from this, their ancient hunting ground. To use his own language, he was "born in an Indian fort, and through childhood fed upon bear meat and clothed in buffalo skins." His physical strength seemed enormous, and he bore evident marks of being one of those brave restless characters that find pleasurable excitement in facing danger and death in any form. Yet he was not destitute of the softer and more kindly feelings of our nature, and withal seemed to have a high and reverential regard for religion.

It was just at the close of a long summer's day, during the wearied hours of which our steamer had been pushing her slow course up the broad Mississippi, that there suddenly opened upon us a vast, far extending prairie. It was the first I had ever seen, and to me it was an object of thrilling interest, and the more so because for several days we had seen nothing upon either side of the river but unbroken and boundless forests, stretched away, as far as the eye could reach, to the distant horizon. Here was a vast expanse, in which no tree, no stump, nor stone was visible. Nought met the eye but the tall grass waving in the breeze, bending, rising and rolling to and fro like the waves of the ocean after a tempest; and this grassy surface interspersed with wild flowers of every color, hue and form.

For a long time I watched this beautiful scene, till the shadows of evening began to settle down upon it. While I continued gazing upon the prairie, the old Kentuckian, who stood near, was making his observations, and at length remarked, "that prairie on fire would be a noble sight! I have seen them burning in a dark night, while the wind sprung upon the flames like a sea of fire. I can tell you a good story and a true one about a burning prairie, and a family who perished in the flames."

We were urgent for him to proceed in the narrative. He began by giving an account of the family that perished in the conflagration, with whose history he seemed quite familiar. It was a beautiful and touching picture of real life that he drew, in describing this family as they lived somewhere in the valley of Onion river, amid the sublime mountain scenery of Vermont.

He represented Mr. Norton, the father, as a hardy, sensible and pious New England farmer. The family consisted of four children: two of whom were James and Lydia, grown up to adult age, while George, the next son, was about thirteen years old, and the youngest daughter was only eight. Mr. Norton had long toiled to accumulate a little property, but the increase had been so slow that, in a fit of discouragement he sold his little farm, and determined to emigrate to the far West, where he heard he could purchase land at a very low price, and procure the means of subsistence with very little labor.

He persuaded himself that, by adopting this course, he should be doing more justice to his children than by remaining in a country where property, and even the means of subsistence for a family, could be attained only by years of persevering toil. There was only one heart made sad by this determination, and that was the heart of his favorite and eldest daughter. Lydia Norton was a girl of excellent sense and some personal attractions. She had interested the affections of a young man who had grown up with her from childhood. His father owned an adjoining farm. The two families were quite intimate, and many happy hours Charles Scott and Lydia passed together.

This proposition of emigrating to the Far West seemed to the young people to be a death blow to all their long-cherished hopes, as the circumstances of the young man did not warrant his forming a marriage connection at once. But true affection is ready to make any sacrifice to attain its object. As soon as it was a settled point that Mr. Norton was to leave, Charles Scott offered to accompany him in the capacity of a hired man, if he would accept his services. Mr. Norton assented, and everything was arranged accordingly. They were now on their way, moving in true Western style. They expected to be weeks and months on their journey before they reached their distant home. The family and all the effects they bore with them were carried in two stout wagons, each one of which was drawn by three yoke of oxen. Mr. Norton or his eldest son acted as driver of one of these wagons, while Charles Scott took charge of the other one. They had already been on their journey many weeks, and had penetrated so far into the Western wild as to find it necessary to pitch their tents each night, and seek a lodging place wherever the shades of evening overtook them. They at length entered the prairie country, and were for a while almost spellbound by the wide tracts of plain that stretched around them. To them the wonders of the boundless prairies appeared more amazing because they had always been shut up by lofty mountains in a narrow dell, and had never till now looked abroad upon such amplitude and vastness of expanse.

They had now been travelling through prairie country for several days. It was late in the autumn, though the weather continued as bland as summer. The day was bright and sunny; the wagons, each covered with a thick tow-cloth awning, and drawn by three yoke of oxen, were moving slowly on through the vast extended region of grass, now sear and day, which stretched around them like a shoreless ocean, and gently bent and waved to and fro in the autumnal breeze. No house, nor stone, nor hillock, nor solitary tree were seen within the vast circle of the encompassing horizon. As the sun declined and the shadows began to lengthen, the top of a small grove began to be visible in the distance. The emigrants immediately determined to seek a place of encampment for the night in the neighborhood of this grove, for they naturally concluded that they should there find a spring or rivulet that would furnish water for their cattle and for their own use, and fuel for cooking their evening meal. They had been successful, this day, in shooting a large quantity of prairie hens, and were anticipating a delicious repast.

Mr. Norton proposed that James and himself should go on ahead of the wagons, and get everything ready by the time they came up. They accordingly started off, having left Charles Scott to drive the forward wagon, in which the family rode, and George to conduct the other. Mr. Norton and James, however, had gone but a few yards before Lydia came bounding through the long, sere grass, with the fleetness of a deer, having a tea-kettle in one hand and three or four prairie hens in the other. Lydia, as we have before said, was full of sprightliness and vivacity, and she had too often clambered up the steep and rough sides of the Green Mountains to think anything of a walk of two or three miles across the prairies. Her object in accompanying her father and brother was to hasten the evening meal, and as her father made no objection, the group moved on with quickened step toward the distant woods. They had already proceeded full three miles, when they came to a beautiful stream of cool, clear water. Here they all sat down, and with grateful hearts partook largely of nature's refreshing beverage. In the meantime, Mr. Norton drew his pipe from his pocket, and having filled it with the dried Indian weed, a supply of which he always carried with him, he soon ignited the same by means of his jack-knife and a flint. They were now only a short distance from the woods, and having filled the tea-kettle and a pail with water, they went forward and began to cut up some wood and prepare for kindling a fire.

And now the sun had set, and the evening shades were gathering fast around them. Beneath the covert of a large tree a fire was burning brightly, over which was suspended the tea-kettle, and all things were ready for the arrival of the party on board the wagons. Lydia ran out of the woods a little way into the prairie to see if she could discover the advancing party. She saw them about half a mile distant, moving slowly on, but she saw at hand, and near the spring, what greatly alarmed her—a smoke and flickering blaze. She ran back in great haste and said—

"Father, I fear in lighting your pipe you have set the prairie on fire!"

Mr. Norton started up as though a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet, and rushed forward to ascertain the truth of Lydia's remark, James and Lydia both following him. The moment they had emerged from the woods and got into the prairie, the awful certainty burst upon them in a moment!

What a sight met their view! The prairie was indeed on fire. It was now quite dusky, and the little flickering blaze which Lydia had seen, had already become a sea of fire! The wind drove the flames in the direction of their friends, whose escape seemed impossible.

The long dry grass which had waved so gracefully in the wind, now caught everywhere like tinder, and sent up a long sheet of flame that widened and expanded every moment, and mounted up with increased brightness and height, as though it would reach the very skies.

The feelings of this group were excited almost to agony in behalf of their friends. The thought at length struck them, if they could only succeed in getting them through the long line of flame, they might save them, as the conflagration was evidently moving off from the place where they stood; and as the column of flame seemed to extend more to the right than to the left, they embraced the determination to make an effort to reach their friends in that direction. Reckless of consequences, wild with despair, they instantly rushed forward, and succeeded in getting in advance of the fire in one place. But they soon saw that the enemy was coming upon them with the speed and fury of the whirlwind. Mr. Norton lifted up his voice and shouted aloud, bidding the teams to move in this direction, but no sound was returned save the awful crackling of the advancing flames. Darkness, too, covered the whole vast prairie, save where this sweeping column of fire spread its desolating track. They could nowhere discover a single track of the wagons; and now they began to see the peril of their own situation. Already were they completely environed with the fire, and all retreat seemed cut off. The only hope left them was to endeavor to rush through the flames to the windward side of the conflagration.

Mr. Norton and James made their way for a while successfully through this awful tempest of flame, the daring Lydia keeping close at their heels. At length a point was gained which seemed to open the prospect of escape; not a moment was to be lost, for already the fire raged around them like a furnace. Mr. Norton drawing in his breath, dashed through this awful line of flame, and reached a spot where the consuming elements ceased to rage, it having already swept away every vestige of combustible matter. Though scorched and smarting in every limb, he could not but feel grateful to God for this deliverance. He instantly turned to see what had become of his children. At that instant he saw one bright lurid sheet of fire, mounting up like a vast wave of the ocean, completely overwhelming them! He rushed back to assist them, but the flame, like a furnace seven times heated, rolled its immense fiery surge back upon him in such a manner that he was obliged to retreat. At this moment he heard Lydia shriek—her dress was all on fire, and her brother was trying to bear her through the raging tempest. When it had in some slight degree abated, again the father rushed forward, but another gust of wind swept such a torrent of fire over the bodies of his children that it was impossible for him to reach the spot where they were. When the burning waves had passed by, he strained his eyes, but in vain, to catch a glimpse of the objects of his affection. They were not visible.

At length, as the fire marched on, he reached the spot where he had seen his children struggling with this awful element, and there he found them both lying on the ground, their clothes nearly burned up, and their bodies half consumed by the devouring flame! His poor daughter was gasping in death, and his son so dreadfully burned that he could scarcely move a limb. The fire was still burning the roots of the grass around and beneath them. At a little distance, however, there was a spot where the consuming element had exhausted itself; to this place he endeavored to remove his children. Poor Lydia almost expired in his arms. As he laid her down on this black and scathed spot of earth, she faintly said:

"Christ is my hope! Jesus can make this resting place soft as downy pillows are!"

The father hastened to remove his son to the same spot. He there laid him with his face turned toward his sister. He soon saw that she was dead, and said to his father:

"This is a sad night for us; Lydia is gone, and I think I shall soon follow."

"There is an hour," replied his father, "in which all we can do is to look to God. He has said—'When thou passeth through the fire, I will be with you.'"

"Will you pray with me, dear father?"

"I will," replied the agonized father, and kneeling on the blackened earth, while beading over one child already dead, and another almost ready to expire, he cried unto God for help and mercy. When he arose from his knees, he perceived that James' breathing was more rapid and embarrassed than it had been before. A dreadful fever was burning through his veins.

"I soon shall be," said the dying man, "where the flames can no longer kindle upon me; and I shall be able to bathe in the cool refreshing stream that flows from the throne of God and the Lamb." "God grant," said the father, "That entrance may be ministered unto thee abundantly into His everlasting kingdom." "Amen," responded James and died. The chill of death had suddenly come over him, and his spirit fled to the presence of his Maker and Judge.

The father sat for a long time on the ground, gazing upon his dead children. The curtain of darkness was drawn over the scene—but here and there dissipated by the dying and reviving embers and flickering flame that still lingered on almost every spot over which the awful conflagration had swept. An unsteady lurid light, just sufficient to reveal the wide-spread scene of desolation, was thus flung over the darkened and blackened waste where the consuming element had a few hours' before rode on his resplendent car. At the distance of a few miles, and as far to the right and left as the eye could reach, rose one vast extended column of flame, mounting up to heaven, amid the darkness of midnight, and marching on with the speed and fury of the whirlwind. It was an awful and sublime sight. Here the father sat by the side of his lifeless and unbreathing children, the stillness of solitude was around him; and there bursting up amid thick darkness, went this tremendous conflagration, which seemed so bright, and fierce, and awful, that one could hardly refrain from thinking it would burn up the world and melt the elements with its fervent heat. But I ought to have told the reader the account the Kentuckian gave of the fate of those who were connected with the advancing wagons.

They had seen the smoke of the fire that was to cook their evening meal curl above the trees, and directed their course to that point as the spot where they should meet their friends. They were not at all aware of the coming of this awful conflagration, or of the approach of danger, until they saw the whole prairie directly before them lit up with one extended sheet of flame. No one can depict the terror, the anguish, the horror of this moment. No one can depict the sublimity and grandeur of the scene that at that moment burst upon their view! But fear and wild distraction took complete possession of the whole company. The very cattle that drew the wagons seemed to sympathise with them, and to discover at once that their fate was sealed. We have already mentioned that the fire extended more rapidly to one lateral direction than the other. This Charles Scott observed, and immediately sought to take advantage of it, and, if possible, get to the windward of the fire. But long before they reached the line of the flame, the fire extended miles in this very direction. It was too late—there was no escape—the fire was every moment approaching them.

Mrs. Norton clasped her young daughter in her bosom and sat still in the wagon. The oxen, as the flames advanced, became perfectly unmanageable. They rushed forward with the fury of the wild and maddened beasts into the thickest of the flames. One team took one direction, and the other another, but both of them continued to move on through the hottest column of flame, till at length the cattle, one after another, fell down in the yoke, suffocated by the flames and bellowing as though in the agonies of death. Long before the last ox had fallen, and the wagon had ceased to move, Mrs. Norton, with her youngest child clasped to her bosom, had given up the ghost. The tow awning which covered the wagon in which she rode, took fire almost as soon as they met the line of flame and instantly all the combustible materials in the vehicle were in flames. Escape seemed impossible, for already the oxen were tearing with the speed of wind through the thickest of the flames, and Mrs. Norton, clasping her child to her bosom, yielded to her fate, committing all to God.

Poor George, not able to keep pace with the team he drove, as he saw the flames marching on, sought by running to escape from the face of the devouring element, but the attempt was vain. The whirlwind of fire soon overtook him, and, like a resistless sea, rolled its burning waves over him. When Charles Scott saw the train he drove could no longer be controlled, and that in order to follow them he must encounter certain death, he left them to take their own course, and sought to rush through the line of flame, which had now become so expanded, that long before he passed the fiery column, the flesh was almost burned from his bones, and he at length fell down upon the burning earth, unable to move a step farther.

The fire still moved on with awful, unabated fury over the wide and far extended prairie. No one that looked upon that awful sight could have failed to have exclaimed, "What a time it will be for the ungodly, when the whole world shall be on fire."

When the morning came, a most melancholy spectacle was presented to view over the blackened plain. One solitary living human form alone, was seen slowly moving amid the scene of desolation—and that was Mr. Norton.

He found Charles Scott, just in the last agonies of death, from whom, however, he learned the particulars above stated. This young man soon expired, and Mr. Norton alone, of all that emigrant train, was left to tell the sad story of the Burning Prairie.

The above tale is every word true. The events herein recorded transpired about twenty-four years ago.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW SAW:

Or Curing a Bad Habit.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

The lamp burned rather dimly. Sundry nullifying incrustations had gathered upon the wick which Susan superstitiously declared were "letters" for her; at any rate, they made their light darkness, and if there were letters at all, they were "dead letters' so that it becomes necessary to remove them.

"I wish you would bring me the lamp scissors, Thomas. I can't see worth a cent."

All right again.

"Now, let us know what Lady Dedlock has to say," said Tom, stretching himself once more.

Susan continued the reading for five minutes and then stopped again.

"My throat is all dried up. I wish you would get me some water. There is some in the pail in the back room."

Tom got the water, and Susan went on again. Rap, tap, tap.

"Somebody at the door, Thomas."

"Take the light, Susan, and see who it is."

"You go, Thomas."

Tom did go. It was only a man who wanted to know where Peter Pendleton lived.

Once more Tom was settled, but the fire got down, and Susan wanted him to fix it, though the wood lay by the fire-place.

"I guess I won't hear any more to night, Susie; I will go to bed now," said he, yawning.

"There is only two pages now to the end of the chapter."

"I am too fatigued;" and Tom retired in disgust.

Three years after.

Tom sat in the store smoking a long nine. For nearly a year he had spent his evenings there, smoking and telling stories till long after bed time.

What for? Tom used to have such cosy times at home, evenings—why didn't he stay there now instead of loafing about the stores and associating with all the rowdies and vagabonds of Spindleville?

We are sorry to say it; but Tom's house is no longer a pleasant place to him. He could never sit there half an hour without his wife asking him to do something which more properly belonged to her, and which she could do just as well as he.

That very evening he had sat down before the fire in his comfortable sitting-room, to make out some bills against some of his customers. He had got the items of Mr. Pendleton's account on the paper, and was running up the columns of figures.

"Tom, I wish you would get a pitcher of water, I am almost choked," interrupted Susan, who sat at the other side of the table, making a little apron for the next baby.

"Forty-one, forty-seven, fifty-two," said Tom, continuing to add figures.

"The pitcher is on the table in the kitchen."

"Sixty-three, seventy-eight, eighty."

"Rinse it out before you put it into the pail."

"Zero, carries eight."

"Come, Tom, will you?"

"Eight, eleven, sixteen."

"I am almost choked," said Susan, reaching over and taking hold of his arm. "Get me some water, will you?"

"Get it yourself—eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"That is polite, I must say."

"Twenty-one, twenty-eight."

"Will you get the water or not?"

"No, I won't."

"It did not used to be so," snivelled Susan, "When I asked you to do anything for me—"

"Like a darn fool, I did it—eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"I never thought you would treat me so."

"Twenty-one, twenty-eight—"

"You are an altered man; you are off now almost every evening," whined the poor wife—we pity her while we point out the fault.

"There!" exclaimed Tom, closing his account book in a pet, and putting it back into the secretary. "I should as soon think of doing anything in Tophet as here."

Seizing his hat he rushed out of the house, and made his way to the store where we found him at the opening of this chapter.

He had not been gone more than half an hour, before uncle Tim, her mother's brother, a substantial old farmer, who took a great interest in Susan's welfare, made her a call.

The poor wife's tears were scarcely dry, and her eyes were swollen with weeping. She believed herself to be the most cruelly abused woman in Spindleville—a martyr to the harshness and cruelty of her husband.

"Where's Tom?" asked uncle Tim.

"He is not at home. You know he never stays in the house evenings now," replied Susan, struggling to repress a flood of tears.

"What's the matter, Susie? You look as though you had been crying," continued the old man, kindly, "I'm afraid Tom ain't so good a fellow as we used to think he was."

Susan only shook her head, and uncle Tim sat in silence for a few minutes. Suddenly the poor wife, no longer able to hide her grief, burst into tears, and sobbed liked a child.

"What's the matter, Susie?"

"Tom was very cross to me to-night."

"How did it happen?" asked the old man, who had been a close observer of his niece's domestic relations, and who already understood matters very well.

"Why, you see he was making out bills, and I asked him to bring me a pitcher of water. Then he scolded terribly."

"I have been afraid of this since the first week you were married," added uncle Tim.

"I am sure I do everything I can to please him, but he grows worse and worse."

"I 'spose you wont thank me Susie for telling you it is mostly your fault."

"My fault, uncle?"

"In my opinion."

"Why, uncle?"

"I remember nigh three years ago, passing some time in the house one night. Tom had come in from work dreadful tired on that day, throwing himself on the sofa to rest his tired bones. I remember, too, you made him get up four times within an hour, to get things for you, that you might have got yourself."

"Was there any harm in that?"

"Sartin, when he was all tired out you ought not to have bothered him. Things have been goin' on in this way. You ask him to do things that makes him fret. Men folks ought to bring in the wood and water, and do the heavy work about the house; but when you make a nigger servant of 'em, they won't stand it."

Susan reviewed the past, and she could trace a great many of their little quarrels to the source which uncle Tim had pointed out as the fountain of their discord.

"I 'spose you have read poor Richard's Almanac, and the 'old saws' it contains; but I'm goin' to give you a new 'saw'—*Never ask another to do for you what you can just as well do yourself.*"

Uncle Tim took his leave and Susan set herself to thinking very vigorously. The result of her reflections was a resolution to make the new 'saw' a principle of every day life.

It was faithfully applied, and was oil upon the troubled waters of the sea of matrimony. Tom soon discovered the difference, and after a while the matter was talked over between them. Again was home pleasant to him, even more pleasant than it had been before. Peace was entirely restored, and Tom is seldom disturbed—never for unnecessary demands. So much for the new saw.

RIDE OF A WOUNDED BRIGADE.

Mr. B. F. Taylor gives in the Chicago *Journal* some admirable sketches of life in the camp and field. In a recent letter from the Army of the Cumberland he gives the following picture of a night's ride of the wounded brigade, after the battle of Chickamauga:

"They were loaded upon the train; two platform cars were paved with them, forty on a car. Seven boxes were so packed you could not set your foot down among them as they lay. The roofs of the cars were tiled with them, and away we pounded, all day, all night, into the next morning, and then Nashville. Half of the boys had not a shred of a blanket, and it rained steadily, pitilessly. What do you think of platform cars for a triumphal procession wherein to bear wounded heroes to the tune of 'The Soldier's Return from the War?' But the stores of the Sanitary Commission and the gifts of such ladies as are now, I believe, making your city a Bethel—a place of angels—kept the boys' hearts up through all those weary, drizzling hours.

It is midnight, and the attendants are going through the train with coffee, graced with milk and sugar—think of that—two fresh, white, crisp crackers apiece, and a little taste of fruit. Did your hands prepare it, lady? I hope so, for the little balance in your favor set down in the ledger of God.

Here they come with a canteen; will you go with them? climb through that window into a car as black as the Hole of Calcutta. But mind where you step; the floor is one layer deep with wounded soldiers. As you swing the lantern round, bandages show white and ghastly everywhere; bandages, bandages, and now and then a rusty spot of blood. What worn-out, faded faces look up at you! They rouse like wounded creatures hunted down to their lairs as you come. The tin cups extended in all sorts of hands but plump, strong ones, tinkle all around you. You are fairly girdled with a tin-cup horizon. How the dull, pale faces brighten as those cups are filled! On we go, out at one window, in at another, stepping gingerly among mangled limbs. We reach platform cars, creaking with their drenched, chilled, bruised burdens, and I must tell you—it's a shame though—that one poor fellow among them lay with a tattered blanket pinned around him; he was literally *sans culotte*. 'How is this?' I said. 'Haven't got my descriptive list—that's what's the matter,' was the reply. Double allowance all around to the occupants of the platforms, and we retrace our steps to the rear of the train. You should have heard the ghost of a cheer that fluttered like a feeble bird, as we went back. It was the most touching vote of thanks ever offered; there was a little flash up of talk for a minute, and all subsided into silence and darkness again. Wearily wore the hours and heavily hammered the train. At intervals the guards traversed the roof of the cars, and pulled in the worn-out boys that had jarred down to the edges—pulled them in toward the middle of the cars without waking them! Occasionally one slips over the eaves, I am told, and is miserably crushed. What a homeward march is all this to set a tune to!

By some error in appointment there was not quite coffee enough for all on deck, and two slips of boys on the roof of the car where I occupied a corner were left without a drop. Whenever we stopped, and that was two hours here and three hours there, waiting for this and for that—there was no hurry you know—and the side door was slided back in its groove, I saw two hungry faces, stretched down over the car's edge, and heard two feeble voices crying: 'We have had nothing up here since yesterday noon, we two—there are only us two boys—please give us something. Have'nt you any hard tack?'' I heard that pitiful appeal to the officers in charge, and saw those faces till they haunted me, and to-day I remember those plaintive tones as I were hearing a dirge. I felt in my pockets and haversack for a cracker, but found nothing. I really hated myself for having eaten my dinner and not saved it for them. A further search was rewarded with six crackers from the Chicago Mechanical Bakery, and watching my chance when Pete's back was turned—the cook, and a smutty autocrat was Pete in his way—I took a sly dip with a basin in the coffee boiler. As the car gave a lurch in the right direction, I called from the window, 'Boys!' I heard them crawling to the edge, handed up the midnight supper, 'Bully for you,' they said, and I saw them no more. When the train reached Nashville, and I clambered down to solid ground again, I looked up at the roof; it was bare. God grant the boys are with their mothers to-night. And how do you like the ride of the Wounded Brigade?"

☞ "You say, Mr. Jay, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know what caused the haste!" "I'm not sartin, but I think it was the boot of Mr. Stubbs, the gentleman he boards with." "That will do, Mr. Jay. Clerk, call the next witness."

☞ A chap down in Connecticut, after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as, if he must *fight*, he would sooner do so for his country.

BODILY CARRIAGE.

Instead of giving all sorts of rules about turning out the toes, and strengthening up the body, and holding the shoulders back, all of which are impracticable to many, because soon forgotten, or of a feeling of awkwardness and discomfort which procures a willing omission; all that is necessary to secure the object is to hold up the head and move on, letting the toes and shoulders take care of themselves. Walk with the chin but slightly above a horizontal line, or with your eye directed to things a little higher than your own head. In this way you will walk properly, pleasantly, and without any feeling of restraint or awkwardness.

If any one wishes to be aided in securing this habitual carriage of body, accustom yourself to carry your hands behind you, one hand grasping the opposite wrist. Englishmen are admired the world over, for their full chests and broad shoulders, and sturdy frames, and manly bearing. This position of body is a favorite with them, in the simple promenade in the garden or gallery, in attending ladies along a crowded street, or in public worship.

Many persons spend most of their waking existence in the sitting position. A single rule, well attended to, in this connection would be of incalculable value to multitudes—use chairs with the old-fashioned straight backs, a little inclining backwards, and sit with the lower portion of the body close against the back of the chair at the seat; any one who tries it will observe in a moment a grateful support to the whole spine. And we see no reason why children should not be taught from the beginning to write, and sew, and knit, in a position requiring the lower portion of the body and the shoulders to touch the back of the chair all the time.

A very common position in sitting, especially among men, is with the shoulders against the chair back, with a space of several inches between the chair and the lower portion of the spine, giving the body the shape of a half hoop; it is the instantaneous, instinctive and almost universal position assumed by any consumptive on sitting down, unless counteracted by an effort of will; hence parents should regard such a position in their children with apprehension, and should rectify it at once.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A GALLANT REBUKE.

A highly instructive as well as amusing incident took place in one of the business houses on one of our principal streets, last Saturday, while the colored regiment was marching along to the music of the national airs. Several gentlemen were looking on the parade, among them a very wealthy planter of Alabama, who is a large slaveholder. One of the group stepped out to the door, looking on for a few minutes, and then indignantly turning on his heel, addressed himself to the grave Alabamian, to the following purport:

"Well, I'll be d—d if that is not a burning disgrace, which no decent white man can tolerate. Isn't that nigger regiment too great an insult?"

The Alabamian jumped to his feet, and replied, while his eye flashed fire—

"Sir, there is not a negro in that regiment who is not a better man than a rebel to this government, and for whom I have not a thousand times more respect than I have for a traitor to his country. I think the best possible use the government can make of negroes is to take them and make them fight against the rebels. No traitor is too good to be killed by a negro, no weapon too severe too use against the wretches who are endeavoring to overthrow the government. Now, sir, swallow that whether you like it or not.

The rebel darted off in the utter amazement, without uttering a syllable of reply, leaving the sturdy Alabamian, who cherished the jewel of patriotism as something more precious than flocks of slaves, "alone in his glory."—*Nashville Union.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

"Father, did Casca, that helped to kill Julius Cæsar, own a great many stores and houses?" "No, sonny, not that I know of. What makes you think he did?" "Because, father, I am reading here where it says, 'See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.'" Joy was in that father's countenance, and that mother looked delighted at the wisdom of their only son. Future greatness they saw before them clearly in perspective.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The PETITION of AMOS WHEELER, Administrator on the estate of David Wheeler, late of Waterville, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about fourteen hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Waterville, and described as follows: That portion of the old homestead farm belonging to the deceased, that is connected with the buildings, containing about forty acres. And a lot lying on the new County road leading to Augusta, and known as the Davis and Shorey lot, containing about twenty-one acres. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for both parcels of said real estate, of fourteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

AMOS WHEELER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of December, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December*, 1863

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ELISHA C. FOSS, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December*, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of LOUISA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December*, 1863.

CYRENIUS K. EVANS, administrator on the estate of James E. Day, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER. *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December*, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of NATHANIEL LARRABEE, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December*, 1863.

LAURINDA M. BICKFORD, widow of Benjamin Bickford, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December*, 1863.

WILLIAM F. FROST, Executor of the last will and testament of Simon Frost, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

CYRUS H. SAWTELLE, late of SIDNEY,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

December 28, 1863. 4* AMBROSE SAWTELLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of

LOIS WHITTIER, 2d, late of VIENNA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

December 28, 1863. 4* JOSIAH BROWN.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED